

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### HONORING ANNA MANLEY ON THE COMPLETION OF HER INTERNSHIP

#### HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Anna Manley for her service during her internship this summer. During her time on Capitol Hill, she has been a great help to me, my staff and my constituents in Tennessee's Sixth Congressional District.

Anna and I have many things in common. We are both natives of Murfreesboro. She is attending my alma mater, Middle Tennessee State University. And we are avid runners, although I prefer speeding through a 5K to enduring a marathon.

But Anna must return to Middle Tennessee to begin her junior year at MTSU, where she is majoring in pre-law. She also is an active member of the Student Government Association.

Anna has experienced the many facets of Congress first-hand. She has been very helpful in answering constituent concerns, assisting me and my staff with countless projects and winning over constituents as she guides them through the U.S. Capitol.

I hope Anna has enjoyed this learning experience as much as we have enjoyed having her help in the office. I wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 27, 2005 and Tuesday, June 28, 2005, unavoidable business in my District kept me from casting votes on rollcall Nos. 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, and 328.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall Nos. 322, 323, 324, and "no" on rollcall Nos. 325, 326, 327, and 328.

### HONORING GRACE SIERS

#### HON. STEPHANIE HERSETH

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to honor the extraordinary commitment and hard work of Grace Siers, a charter member of Marshall Post No. 3507 Ladies Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in Britton, SD.

Grace joined the Ladies Auxiliary under the sponsorship of her husband, William Siers, who served during World War I, and three

brothers, Vance, John and Clarence Hunscher, who served during World War II. Grace's five sons, Le Roy, Donald, Virgil, Gary and Robert, also proudly served the United States in the military.

Over the years Grace has been involved in everything from collecting and sending care packages of toys and toothbrushes to be given to children in Iraq, writing to troops, raising funds by selling poppies and poppy decorations, compiling a recipe book honoring past and present military members and working at the Thanksgiving Turkey Night sponsored by the Post. She has also been committed to the Ladies Auxiliary's efforts to fundraise for important organizations like Fargo VA Hospital, Redfield State Hospital, Children's Care Center of Sioux Falls, VFW National Home, American Lung Association, American Heart Association, Britton Food Pantry, Cancer Relay for Life, Special Olympics, and Operation Uplink. Other efforts include collecting cans for the Shriners, pop tabs for the Ronald McDonald House, labels and box tops for local schools.

Grace Siers' commitment to the Ladies Auxiliary and to her community is something to be admired by all citizens. The lives of countless people were enormously enhanced by Grace's compassion and service. She is an example to all of us, a woman devoted to her family, her community, her State and her Nation. It is my hope that we all may contribute as much to those' around us as Grace has. Her contributions will never be forgotten.

### INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROSA PARKS' REFUSAL TO GIVE UP HER SEAT ON THE BUS

#### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce a resolution commemorating Rosa Parks and her decision to stand up to injustice 50 years ago. On December 1, 1955, Ms. Parks refused to obey a bus driver's order that she give up her bus seat in the black section to a white man because the white section was full. It is the courage, dignity, and determination that Ms. Parks exemplified on this day that allows most historians to credit her with beginning the modern day civil rights movement. Ms. Parks' actions on December 1, 1955 led to the desegregation of American society and enabled all of this Nation's citizens to realize freedom and equality.

The arrest of Ms. Parks led African Americans and sympathizers of other races to boycott the Montgomery city bus line until the buses in Montgomery were desegregated. The 381-day Montgomery Bus Boycott encouraged other courageous people across the United States to organize in protest and demand equal rights for all. The fearless acts of civil

disobedience displayed by Rosa Parks and others resulted in the United States Supreme Court, on November 13, 1956, affirming a district court decision that held that Montgomery segregation codes deny and deprive African Americans of the equal protection of the laws. This decision would lead to other landmark Supreme Court decisions in which the Court would rule in the interest of justice and equality.

In the years following the Montgomery Bus Boycott, Ms. Parks moved to Detroit, MI, in 1957 and continued her civil rights work by working in my District Office. Ms. Parks was with the office from 1965 until 1988. In the more than 20 years that Ms. Parks was in the office, she worked with a tireless spirit for the people of Detroit and other Americans. In 1987, she started the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development in Detroit, a nonprofit organization which motivates youth to reach their highest potential. So it is with great pleasure and honor that I stand today to recognize not only a civil rights pioneer, but a member of my staff, a constituent, and a friend.

It is in this recognition of the 50th Anniversary of Ms. Park's refusal to give up her seat on the bus, that I ask the Congress and the great people of this nation to work with the same courage, dignity, and determination exemplified by her to address modern day inequalities and injustice. The American dream is out of reach for millions. The United States is one of the richest nations in the world, so I ask: Why aren't our schools thriving? Why are so many African Americans unemployed? Why are health care, housing, and college education so difficult to afford?

Civil rights pioneer Rosa Parks displayed a defiant act of courage 50 years ago so that these questions would not be raised today. I know that this Congress and the people of this nation can work to further the ideals of Ms. Parks and the Civil Rights Movement.

### HONORING SETH BEATY ON THE COMPLETION OF HIS INTERNSHIP

#### HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the many contributions Seth Beaty has made while interning in my Washington, DC, office. Seth, a native of Gallatin, Tennessee, has been a wonderful addition to the office and a great servant to the constituents of Tennessee's Sixth Congressional District.

But Seth must return to the University of Memphis, where he is preparing for his second year of law school. He is a member of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity and a 2004 graduate of Belmont University.

During his internship, Seth has shown a genuine interest in public affairs. He has attended briefings, addressed constituent concerns and served as a friendly and informative

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

tour guide of the U.S. Capitol, providing visitors from Middle Tennessee with a personalized look at a national treasure.

I hope Seth has enjoyed his internship as much as my staff and I have enjoyed his presence in the office. I wish him all the best in the future.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on an amendment to H.R. 3058, which makes appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on Mr. KING of Iowa's amendment, roll-call Number 341.

#### HONORING HAZEL HANON

### HON. STEPHANIE HERSETH

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to honor the extraordinary commitment and hard work of Hazel Hanon, a Charter Member of Marshall Post #3507 Ladies Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in Britton, South Dakota.

Hazel joined the Ladies Auxiliary under the sponsorship of her husband, Leon Hanon who served in the United States Navy. Her son-in-law, Dempsey Rein served his country in the Air Force.

Over the years, Hazel has been involved in everything from collecting and sending care packages of toys and toothbrushes to be given to children in Iraq, writing to troops, raising funds by selling poppies and poppy decorations, compiling a recipe book honoring past and present military members and working at the Thanksgiving Turkey Night sponsored by the Post. She has also been committed to the Ladies Auxiliary's efforts to fundraise for important organizations like Fargo VA Hospital, Redfield State Hospital, Children's Care Center of Sioux Falls, VFW National Home, American Lung Association, American Heart Association, Britton Food Pantry, Cancer Relay for Life, Special Olympics, and Operation Uplink. Other efforts include collecting cans for the Shriners, pop tabs for the Ronald McDonald House, labels and box tops for local schools.

Hazel Hanon's commitment to the Ladies Auxiliary and to her community is something to be admired by all citizens. The lives of countless people were enormously enhanced by Hazel's compassion and service. She is an example to all of us, a woman devoted to her family, her community, her state and her nation. It is my hope that we all may contribute as much to those around us as Hazel has. Her contributions will never be forgotten.

#### BE ACTIVE FOR LIFE

### HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, two-thirds of our population lives a sedentary lifestyle with poor dietary habits that regularly include "super-sized" meals. Such poor habits are particularly prevalent in our Nation's rural areas, including many of the North Carolina communities that I represent. These habits are increasing among older Americans. As a result, many rural Americans suffer from heart disease, diabetes and stroke. My home State of North Carolina ranks 12th in the United States for increased aging population and, according to a national report, 41st in overall health. According to this same report, individuals aged 50+ are the least healthy.

More than 20 years of research shows that inactivity and a sedentary lifestyle are more significant in the effect on health than genetic factors. The good news is that even minimal activity can significantly extend life. Regular physical activity promotes physical and psychological wellbeing; increases energy levels; helps older adults become stronger and maintain independence; reduces the risk of diabetes, high blood pressure and colon cancer; and helps those with chronic disease manage their conditions better.

To help my constituents in the 6th District of North Carolina, FirstHealth of the Carolinas, a health care system in Pinehurst, North Carolina, implemented Active for Life, a research-based program that teaches mid-life and older adults how to change their behavior and incorporate physical activity into their everyday life. This program, a part of a national effort to get older Americans moving, has measurable results. Fewer than a quarter of the participants reported being fairly active at the beginning of the program. After completing the 20-week Active for Life program, a remarkable 81 percent reported that they are active most of the days of the week. By doing so, they meet the Surgeon General's recommendation and, more importantly, they lead healthier lives. Participants report that they think differently about health and look for opportunities to be active. A man from Pinehurst was able to avoid medications when his blood pressure became under control during the program, while another woman from Southern Pines reduced her cane use when walking.

The results achieved by FirstHealth and at other Active for Life sites demonstrate the effectiveness of such lifestyle programs. Participation in this type of evidence-based behavior change program is good preventive medicine, and an investment in these programs will save our health care dollars down the road. We need to get creative about getting Americans, particularly older Americans active. Incentives should be incorporated into health plans for patient and provider participation, and environmental changes should be made to develop "walkable communities." As a member of the United States Congress, I strongly urge decision-makers and community leaders to identify how they can take "action"—both behind the scenes, as they determine policy, and literally on the road as they walk for their health.

#### HONORING THE DEDICATED SERVICE OF KEITH TALLEY

### HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Keith Talley for his distinguished service. For more than 6 years, Keith has committed himself to helping me better serve the residents of Tennessee's Sixth Congressional District.

A Middle Tennessee native, Keith has worked tirelessly as my press secretary. During that time, I know he sometimes has felt as if he carried the weight of the world on his shoulders. And now, Keith is leaving Washington, D.C., to return to the hills of Middle Tennessee.

Keith is an outstanding writer, a straight talker and a dedicated professional. He is capable of juggling many tasks and completing them all flawlessly. Keith's talents and attitude are assets that have served him well on Capitol Hill.

I and my staff will miss Keith dearly. His hearty laugh and workday songs have brightened the office during his time here. We will be sad to see him go, but we know the fishing holes are calling him home.

Keith, thank you for all your help over the years. I wish you all the best in your next endeavors.

#### RECOGNIZING DONNA REGAN

### HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the remarkable achievements of Donna Regan, a high school teacher from New Jersey.

Today, The Creative Coalition and The American Federation of Teachers honor Ms. Regan with a 2005 Spotlight Award for Teaching Excellence.

Ms. Regan comes to Washington, D.C., to accept her award with one of her former students, actor and co-president of The Creative Coalition, Joe Pantoliano. Mr. Pantoliano was a student in Ms. Regan's 12th grade English class at Cliffside Park High School in Cliffside Park, New Jersey, a public school that serves over 1,000 students. Ms. Regan's teaching inspired Mr. Pantoliano, both as a student and later as he pursued his career in acting.

I join Mr. Pantoliano as well as Ms. Regan's family, friends, and colleagues in congratulating her today on her award and on her many years of enthusiastic teaching.

The Creative Coalition is the leading nonprofit, nonpartisan, social and public advocacy organization of the arts and entertainment community. Founded in 1989 by prominent members of the creative community, The Creative Coalition is dedicated to educating and mobilizing its members on issues of public importance, primarily public education, the First Amendment, arts advocacy, and keeping film and television jobs in America. Headquartered in New York City, The Creative Coalition also has offices in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The Creative Coalition's partner in presenting this award, The American Federation of Teachers, represents 1.3 million teachers, paraprofessionals and other school-related personnel, higher education faculty and staff, healthcare workers, and state and local government employees.

I commend both of these organizations for their dedication to the promotion of public schools. Public education is one of the most important foundations of this country, bringing together children from all walks of life and giving them the tools they need to succeed in the future. As such, I applaud The Creative Coalition and The American Federation of Teachers for their support of public schools and for honoring the achievements of educators like Ms. Regan.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, on June 28, I was attending a funeral and missed 2 recorded votes.

I take my voting responsibility very seriously and would like the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to reflect that, had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on recorded vote number 324 and "yes" on recorded vote number 325. I also missed recorded vote number 331. Had I voted, I would have voted "no."

#### TRIBUTE TO FRANCES R. MAJOR— THE BETSY ROSS OF TODAY

#### HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize today the accomplishments of Frances R. Major of Royersford, Pennsylvania—whom I consider the Betsy Ross of today—as she retires her sewing needles with the Valley Forge Flag Company. Mrs. Major has been working at the Valley Forge Flag Company in Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania since 1941 and has truly left her mark on history.

Not everyone could go to Pearl Harbor or Ground Zero, but Mrs. Major faithfully sewed our Stars and Stripes as our country's major historic events unfolded. Many flags were sewn through her tears, but it was always a labor of love and her patriotic honor to do something personally for America. "Each time something bad happened, it only made me sew that much faster," she said. Through good times and bad, her spirit remained strong and she literally stitched the bad times away finishing her work with her identification number seven in the upper left corner of the flag. The numbers were written so supervisors could track how many flags each seamstress had completed each day.

It is often said that America succeeds due to the remarkable accomplishments and contributions of her citizens. Mrs. Major leaves a significant legacy as a standard bearer for her profession. She continues to lead a life full of

love, friendship, hospitality and service to her family as well as her community. She is an exceptional woman, mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, and American.

As we unfold and proudly wave an American flag, we might see Frances' number seven—her indelible mark on history. At this time, I would ask my colleagues of the 109th Congress to join me in paying special tribute to Mrs. Frances Major. On the occasion of her retirement, we thank her for her dedicated service and we wish her all the best in the future.

TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY,  
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-  
MENT, THE JUDICIARY, THE DIS-  
TRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND INDE-  
PENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIA-  
TIONS ACT, 2006

SPEECH OF

#### HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 29, 2005*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3058) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes:

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this Amendment that would properly fund the government-wide Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

In the wake of 9/11, many Americans have grown concerned that sweeping new law enforcement powers adopted to bolster national security may, in fact, be eroding the civil liberties that they were intended to protect.

The freedoms we enjoy as Americans—indeed, our way of life—are at risk if our government can spy and gather information on us simply under the guise of protecting those freedoms.

I know too well what happens when a government is left unchecked in its surveillance and spying efforts. While I was in college, I attended a speech given by Martin Luther King, Jr. My government responded by creating an FBI file on me. It seems like a whole generation of innocent Americans are at risk of having files created on them.

Those of us in Congress tried to address potential governmental violation of civil liberties by creating a Civil Liberties Board as part of the 9/11 bill passed last December. This board was created in response to the 9/11 Commission's concerns that the government lacked "an enhanced system of checks and balances to protect the precious liberties that are vital to our way of life." We intended the Board to be the mechanism by which civil liberties and privacy considerations would be elevated throughout and within the Federal Government and its myriad operations and programs.

The President supported and signed the bill. And then failed to fund it less than two months later. He has failed to fund critical border and aviation initiatives contained in the bill. And he has failed to fully fund the Privacy and Civil

Liberties Board, giving it a mere \$750,000. This lack of funding for a Board—which, by the way, he took almost 6 months to name Members for—suggests a lack of serious commitment to the preservation of civil liberties and privacy rights.

Too often, this White House has chosen to simply ignore that which it doesn't like.

Congress didn't vote to ask the Administration to think about having a privacy and civil liberties board. On the contrary, it voted to establish the Board and then gave the White House the power to fund it in a bill that the President said he supported.

Without an adequate budget, however, the Board is only a shell—a powerless entity unequipped to accomplish the goals envisioned for it by the 9/11 Commission.

Funding the Civil Liberties Board will fulfill our commitment to protect the rights of all Americans as our Nation battles against domestic and international terrorism.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join in support of this amendment.

TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY,  
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-  
MENT, THE JUDICIARY, THE DIS-  
TRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND INDE-  
PENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIA-  
TIONS ACT, 2006

SPEECH OF

#### HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 29, 2005*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3058) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes:

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Nadler-Shays-Crowley amendment to increase funding for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program by \$10 million to \$295 million.

HOPWA is the only Federal housing program that specifically provides cities and States hardest hit by the AIDS epidemic with the resources to address the housing crisis facing people living with AIDS.

New treatments and medications are allowing those suffering with HIV and AIDS to live longer lives, and the housing provided by HOPWA allows people to improve the quality of their lives and access life-extending care.

But make no mistake about it, AIDS is still a debilitating disease and we must ensure those suffering have the assistance, both in medical care and housing, that they need.

And the fact is, without adequate housing and nutrition, it is extremely difficult for individuals to benefit from the new treatments.

HOPWA is one of HUD's most successful programs serving roughly 80,000 households across 39 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The HOPWA program serves as seed money as each dollar used for HOPA housing assistance is matched by a dollar of housing assistance from other government and private sources.

HOPWA is a successful program that has been of great benefit to people in some of the greatest need.

Please support this amendment to aid and comfort those suffering from HIV and AIDS.

**TRIBUTE TO MARSHA SHASTEEN  
AND HER DEDICATED SERVICE  
ON THE HOUSE SCIENCE COM-  
MITTEE**

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a staff member whose service on the House Science Committee is coming to an end this month. Marsha Shasteen has contributed greatly to our staff and her Hill acumen will be greatly missed.

Marsha has spent her time in Congress working in both Member and Committee offices. She began by working in her home state of Texas for The Honorable RALPH HALL of the 4th Congressional District. After three years in his district office, Marsha moved to Mr. HALL's personal office staff in Washington, DC where she served 4 years as a legislative assistant.

Marsha has served the Science Committee Democratic staff as Counsel for nearly 6 years. In fact, Marsha was Mr. HALL's first appointee to the House Science Committee staff when he took over as Ranking Democrat in 1999.

As Counsel for the Committee, Marsha worked to assist Members, their staff, and the Committee staff in tracking relevant legislation, jurisdictional research, and special projects to assist Members in developing legislative proposals and specific bill referrals for the Committee.

She has also been involved in oversight activities, coordinating with the Government Accountability Office on a number of projects across Committee jurisdiction. She has often been called upon to assist Committee Members with mark-ups and during floor debate on legislation originating with the Committee.

Her Committee colleagues regard her as a no nonsense attorney who has made her mark on ethics matters and nuances of committee jurisdiction and process.

One of her legislative successes was the Wind Hazard Reduction Act—introduced by Rep. DENNIS MOORE (D-KS)—which went on to become law.

Through her work on the legislation, Marsha helped establish the Congressional Wind Hazard Reduction Caucus—a group dedicated to a major, measurable reduction in loss from devastating windstorms over the next decade. In addition, she organized related events for Members designed to raise awareness on the issue, including field hearings and district meetings.

Marsha excelled at Member service and outreach. Many times, she was tasked with devising and executing events in Members' districts on behalf of the Committee. Her vast experience on legislative issues and her extensive organizational skills put her at ease in every community she visited, ensuring that the Member's event went off without a hitch. No matter the topic or the town, Marsha negotiated the challenges with ease.

Active in the Capitol Hill community, Marsha has made friends and established extensive contacts as an active member of the Congressional Legislative Staff Association—serving on their board for the past four years.

An energetic and accomplished Capitol Hill attorney with a heart for service and outreach, Marsha will be greatly missed on the Committee. We wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

**TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY,  
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-  
MENT, THE JUDICIARY, THE DIS-  
TRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND INDE-  
PENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIA-  
TIONS ACT, 2006**

SPEECH OF

**HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 29, 2005*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3058) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes:

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment, which would increase funding for the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, created by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (P.L. 108-458), to \$1.5 million.

The bill currently reserves \$750,000 of the \$53 million budget of the Executive Office of the President for the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board. The amendment would reserve \$3 million of this \$53 million budget. This level of funding is closer to what was initially given to the 9/11 Commission.

The purpose of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board is to ensure the protection of civil liberties by the federal government. The appropriate amount of funding is crucial in ensuring that privacy and civil liberties concerns are appropriately considered. This will prove significant in the implementation of laws, regulations, and executive branch policies related to efforts to protect our Nation against terrorism.

In addition, the additional funding will allow the board to develop the infrastructure they need to do their job and will demonstrate Congress's intentions to fully support this significant board.

We certainly understand the need to aggressively fight the war on terror, but the 9/11 Commission Report reminds us that, "The choice between security and liberty is a false choice, as nothing is more likely to endanger America's liberties than the success of a terrorist attack at home. Our history has shown that this insecurity threatens liberty at home. Yet if our liberties are curtailed, we lose the values that we are struggling to defend."

The Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board is an important body. We must do everything we can to ensure its efficiency and operation.

**CONGRATULATING STEAMTOWN  
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ON ITS  
10TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to the Steamtown National Historic Site in Scranton, Pennsylvania, which is observing its 10th anniversary as a unique and valuable venue that salutes the heritage of America's railroading past.

The invention of the steam-powered locomotive in the early 19th century proved to be one of the great evolutionary forces that transformed the United States from an agricultural society to a manufacturing giant that would propel this Nation into the realm of a superpower.

No longer tethered to the vagaries of animal and water powered transportation, the United States would discover that people and manufacturing product could be transported over great distances in much shorter periods of time, thus enabling this country to explore its vast expanses quite literally from sea to shining sea.

Truly, it was the railroad and the emerging anthracite coal industry in northeastern Pennsylvania that allowed our immigrant forebears to realize their dream of a better life than they had in their country of origin.

By 1852, thanks to merchants demanding faster and more reliable means of transporting their goods, more than 9,000 miles of track had been laid, mostly in New England and the Middle Atlantic states. During the next decade, American railroads grew into a coordinated iron network of more than 30,000 miles, serving all States east of the Mississippi River. By 1880, the United States had 94,000 miles of track binding the country together. Twenty years later, it had 193,000. By the end of World War I in 1918, the country could boast more than 254,000 miles of track and 65,000 steam locomotives.

Until the end of World War I, railroads carried the bulk of all freight and passengers.

In a very real sense, the railroad and anthracite coal industries, both of which have deep roots in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, fueled the industrial revolution and contributed to making the United States the global force that it is today.

To fail to recognize that heritage would deny our children and grandchildren the ability to see that where we are today is due to where we came from yesterday.

Thankfully, because of the vision and perseverance of men like former U.S. Congressman Joseph McDade, who relentlessly pursued his dream of making Steamtown a reality, we have before us today a living museum that celebrates the role that steam powered railroads played in the development of our nation.

Steamtown's success is also due to the tireless work of former Gov. William Scranton, Austin Burke, executive director of the Scranton Chamber of Commerce, former Scranton Mayor James McNulty, Ed Rogers, former managing editor of The Scranton Times, and others who shared the vision.

Fortunately, because of places like Steamtown National Historic Site and other

museums, the contributions of steam railroading to the development of the United States will never be forgotten. And the lives and duties of the men and women who labored in the yards, roundhouses, stations and trains will be preserved for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating the 10th anniversary of Steamtown National Historic Site and in acknowledging the United States Park Service for its role in maintaining what has become a national treasure.

#### CELEBRATING THE FIRST DAY OF SALE OF THE 2005-2006 DUCK STAMP

#### HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the first day of sale ceremony for the 2005-2006 duck stamp.

It is a great honor to be present today at the first day of sale ceremony. As you may know, Kerissa Nelson, a fellow Wisconsinite, is the artist behind this new stamp, and I would like to take a moment to commend Kerissa on her magnificent work. With the encouragement of her art teacher, Kerissa undertook the great challenge of competing in this year's duck stamp contest, and it is clear that her months of hard work paid off. Kerissa, the stamp is beautiful.

However, it is not just the beauty of the stamp that strikes me, but also the message that it conveys. Growing up in Wisconsin, I have a deep-seated love for the outdoors and enjoy hunting and fishing with my two little boys, whose company in the duck blind is the ultimate experience for me. I not only hope to pass on the traditions on hunting to them, but I also hope to pass on the importance of preserving the outdoors and our nation's wildlife.

I am aware that Kerissa is also an avid lover of the outdoors, shooting trap on a weekly league and hunting with her dad, and I commend Kerissa on her ability to convey both the love of hunting and the importance of conservation in the stamp she has designed.

Since the federal duck stamp's inception in 1934, these works of art have raised nearly \$700 million to help acquire more than 5.2 million acres of wetlands. Nearly 98 cents out of every duck stamp dollar goes directly for land acquisition on national wildlife refuges—benefiting hundreds of refuges found in every state. This stamp is more than art work; it is a guarantee that our nation's wildlife population will not be threatened by human interference.

Again, thank you, Kerissa, for your great contribution to this cause. Thank you also to everyone who is helping to celebrate Kerissa's achievement and the first day of sale for the new duck stamp.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 2005, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote No.

341, on agreeing to the King (IA) amendment to H.R. 3058, the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act for FY 2006. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 341.

#### EMERGENCY SPENDING TO SUPPORT A VA BUDGET SHORTFALL

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it has been recently reported by the Department of Veterans Affairs that the veterans healthcare system will have \$1 billion deficit at the end of FY 05.

I, like many other Members of Congress, am extremely concerned regarding this recent disclosure. As we continue to fight the Global war on terror and in Operation Iraqi Freedom, we need to ensure that the full range of veterans medical services are available for our returning veterans and those that have served before them. Our veterans are not served by taking funds from the VA capital investment account. These funds are vital to the purchase of new equipment and the maintenance and upkeep of VA facilities. I feel that these funds are critical to the total healthcare of a veteran. It is important that we find the funding necessary to address this shortfall and ensure that this does not occur again.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we must provide funding to make up for the shortfall in veterans healthcare, and I urge you to work with our colleagues on the Appropriations and Veterans' Affairs Committees to move legislation forward as soon as possible to address this shortfall.

#### THE HEALTHY START REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

#### HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to announce that, with my colleague Rep. EDOLPHUS TOWNS, I am introducing legislation to reauthorize the Healthy Start Act.

The Healthy Start program works to reduce the incidence of infant mortality and low birth weight and eliminate perinatal disparities in communities across the Nation where the infant mortality rate is in excess of 150 percent of the national average. The program, which began as a successful demonstration project in 1991 under the leadership of Health and Human Services Secretary Lewis Sullivan and was overwhelmingly authorized by Congress in 2000, has at its core the recognition that infant mortality and morbidity are not just medical problems, they are community problems. To qualify for a Healthy Start grant, communities must buy-in by forming networks of community public and private decision-makers and leaders, educators, health professionals, and family members to set ambitious goals for themselves and work in a coordinated and ef-

fective way to meet those goals. These programs are targeted to at-risk populations and are characterized by aggressive outreach to reach young women who are pregnant and/or are already mothers, as well as fathers, who live in communities with the toughest poverty, drug use, and unemployment.

We are fortunate to have a Healthy Start program in Kalamazoo, Michigan, in my Congressional district. Our Healthy Start Family Resource Center offers prenatal care, WIC resources, transportation, personal counseling and many other services. So far, 100 percent of the expectant mothers who have received prenatal care and other services through the center have delivered healthy babies.

The Healthy Start Reauthorization Act will reauthorize the program for fiscal years 2006 through 2011 at "such sums as may be necessary."

Please join Rep. TOWNS and me in supporting this legislation.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO TOTTEVILLE GIRLS SOFTBALL TEAM

#### HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the stellar softball season for the Tottenville Girls Softball Team on their recent City Championship victory.

The Tottenville Pirates dominated the Public School Athletic League this season with an amazing 189 runs scored while only allowing an even more stunning 6 runs. More than 200 fans showed up to see if Tottenville was in fact for real. They went about their business as usual and recorded a 1-0 victory for the school's first Metro Bowl softball title—and they did it against arguably the top program in New York City.

Tottenville coach said they have prepared for this by playing against the top competition throughout New York City. And after the championship game, it was obvious that play against the best paid off.

On behalf of family, friends, fans, and the entire 13th Congressional District of Staten Island and Brooklyn, New York, I would like to again congratulate the Tottenville Girls Softball Team for their outstanding season. Each player, coach, and fan should be very proud of their efforts. I commend them for their drive, desire, and sportsmanship that they revealed throughout the season.

The Girls Tottenville Roster is as follows: Stefani Allen, Lauren Bello, Samantha Bennett, Ashley Brandow, Erin Dailey, Tara Dolton, Kim Ferraiolo, Megan Gardella, Michelle Gardella, Jessica Herrera, Alison Holtermann, Karisa Pietromonico, Nicole Pomponio, Christine Rode, Rebecca Sloan, Diana Stout, Brittney Stratton, Samantha Wagner.

Coaches: Cathy Morano, John Leverock, Victor Vazquez, Gene Castellucci, Joanna Pellicchia.

RECOGNIZING MR. MATTHEW  
TRUESDALE

**HON. BILL SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Matthew Truesdale, from Altoona, Pennsylvania, as one of 20 national winners in a new award program called The Alexander Hamilton Citizenship Achievement Award. The award is sponsored by a new 501(c)3 non-profit organization, The Alexander Hamilton Friends Association (AHFA) of Seattle, Washington. Fourteen States were represented and amongst the 20 winners, Pennsylvania had three, all whom happened to be from Altoona Area High School. Over 200 candidates were considered for the award and it is a remarkable achievement for these three students and the Altoona Area school district.

The Alexander Hamilton Friends Association is a non-profit organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington. The AHFA's goal is to preserve Alexander Hamilton's legacy by recognizing and honoring young people who share Hamilton's strong sense of integrity, achievement, pragmatism, and service. For a student to win the award the student needs to exhibit a high degree of personal integrity and receive an outstanding rating in two of the five areas, which are: Community service, school-related extra-curricular activity, entrepreneurial skill, scholastic record, and personal achievement. George Cox, president of AHFA said, "The key question we asked ourselves was this: If a young Alexander Hamilton were placed in a situation like this student, would he have responded in a similar manner? In the case of our winners, we think the answer is yes."

Mr. Matthew Truesdale is a sophomore at Altoona High School. He started and completed a project to help the Blair County Wildlife Refuge of Blair County, Pennsylvania. This organization needed primate cages. Truesdale made and sold 38 food trays embellished with the American flag and the Pledge of Allegiance, solicited other donations, negotiated material discounts, and organized and supervised a constructor crew. Over \$1,150 was raised, and today the Refuge has four new large primate cages. Truesdale is an eagle scout and mentors at scouting activities in his region.

Mr. Speaker, we would like to congratulate Mr. Matthew Truesdale on his outstanding achievements in community service and we are proud to have him as one of our constituents.

**GUILFORD COLLEGE WINS SECOND  
NCAA DIVISION III GOLF TITLE**

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the Sixth District of North Carolina is proud to report another national championship win in men's golf. And I am proud to report the school is my alma mater. On May 12, 2005, the Guilford College men's golf team won its second NCAA Divi-

sion III national championship in 4 years with a 25-stroke win over the second place Redlands at the Mission Inn Golf and Tennis Resort near Orlando, Florida. We are equally proud of Greensboro College for its third place finish. This Quaker victory margin is the seventh largest in NCAA Division III history and the largest since the 1999 tournament.

First-place efforts by golfers Colin Clark and Dave Patterson helped lead the team to a 290, 2-over-par championship win. Clark and Patterson battled for the best score of the day with the two returning to the 18th hole after regulation play for a playoff. Clark finished in first place earning him the medalist title, as well as the Outback Steakhouse Arnold Palmer Award. Clark, Patterson, and junior teammate Brant Stovall also earned First Team PING All-America recognition.

Outstanding coaching by Jack Jensen, who has completed his 29th season as Guilford's coach, also contributed to the team's success. Jensen has received his second Eaton Golf Pride NCAA Division III Coach of the Year Award from the Collegiate Golf Association. Jensen began coaching the Quakers in 1976 and built a powerhouse team which finished no lower than sixth at the NAIA tournament from 1985–1990. He has coached many award-winning golfers throughout his career including PGA Tour member Lee Porter.

Guilford's 2005 NCAA Division III national championship team consists of golfers Colin Clark, Daniel Day, Earlie Gilley, Chris Lowman, Jeff Osberg, Dave Patterson, Joseph Poplin, Brant Stovall, Matt Tipton, Blake Wagner, Steve Walton, and Spencer Witherspoon. Each member of the team played a valuable role in the team's performance throughout the season and at the tournament.

This NCAA Division III men's golf team brings honor to the golf program at Guilford College and to the Sixth District of North Carolina. We congratulate the team and Coach Jack Jensen for an outstanding season, another national championship title, and a job very well done.

**HONORING SERGEANT FIRST  
CLASS CHRISTOPHER W. PHELPS**

**HON. STEPHANIE HERSETH**

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to honor the life of Sergeant First Class Christopher Phelps. SFC Phelps was killed June 23, 2005 while serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom. On July 1, 2005, friends and family in Pine Ridge will pay tribute to Christopher.

Christopher was from Colorado Springs, Colorado. He is survived by his wife Bobbi Red Cloud-Phelps; one son, Christian Phelps; three daughters, Taymarie Phelps, Raeseana Phelps and Jeyavani Phelps.

Every member of the House of Representatives has taken a solemn oath to defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic. While we certainly understand the gravity of the issues facing this legislative body, SFC Phelps lived that commitment to our country. Today, we remember and honor his noble service to the United States and the ultimate sacrifice he has paid with his life to

defend our freedoms and foster liberty for others.

The lives of countless people were enormously enhanced by Christopher's compassion and service. Christopher, who represented the best of the United States continues to inspire all those who knew him. Our nation and South Dakota are far better places because of his life, and the best way to honor him is to emulate his commitment to our country.

I join with all South Dakotans in expressing my sympathies to the family of SFC Christopher Phelps. His commitment and sacrifice to our Nation will never be forgotten.

**FBI MAKING PROGRESS ADAPTING  
TO NEW ROLE, BUT MORE NEEDS  
TO BE ACCOMPLISHED**

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I held a news conference today to provide an update on actions taken by the Science-State-Justice-Commerce, SSJC, Appropriations subcommittee, which I chair, in assisting the FBI in its transformation efforts since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

I submit for the record my press statement as well as a white paper which outlines in detail the SSJC subcommittee's work:

PRESS STATEMENT

(By Representative Frank R. Wolf)

Good morning. Thank you for coming.

As chairman of the subcommittee with oversight of the FBI, I wanted to provide you with an update of the Science-State-Judiciary-Commerce subcommittee's role in the transformation of the FBI since 9/11 now that our bill has cleared the House.

9/11 changed America forever. Terrorism is no longer just something you read about happening somewhere else in the world. Terrorism came to our shores on 9/11. Everyone always will remember where they were and what they were doing on 9/11. More than 30 people from my congressional district were killed on 9/11; the pilot of the plane flown into the Pentagon lived just a short distance from my house.

Sadly, several more of my constituents have made the ultimate sacrifice fighting the war on terror. The servicemen and women from across the country serving in harm's way in Afghanistan and Iraq deserve our deepest gratitude. They are doing an incredible job.

It is also important that we recognize those people protecting us here at home. The FBI along with other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies are doing good work to ensure that terrorists don't strike again on American soil. They all have tough jobs and are all making great sacrifices.

I have the highest respect for the thousands of FBI agents serving their country. I know many of them. They are extremely dedicated and work incredibly long hours to protect our country and their fellow citizens. The price they and their families are paying is enormous.

Prior 9/11, the FBI's primary charge was solving crimes. Now, preventing crimes—more specifically, acts of terrorism—is priority one. This is a monumental shift, and runs counter to everything almost every FBI agent in the past was trained to do.

While the FBI is making progress adapting to its new role, it also has made some missteps. Director Mueller deserves a lot of the credit for the changes that already have been made at the bureau. He also would be the first to admit there is still a long way to go.

Change is never easy. We all resist it. But the changes being asked of the FBI are critical to the safety of every American.

Some believe an MI-5 approach would be better. But both the 9/11 Commission and the WMD Commission recommended against implementing such a plan. The Bush Administration also is opposed to the idea. That debate is over. It's time to move forward.

The task at hand is not easy, and I know FBI agents are working round-the-clock—and around the globe—to ensure our safety. We have to remember that transforming the FBI is an ongoing process, and is not going to happen overnight.

I take my role as chairman of the SSJC subcommittee very seriously. I have worked hard to learn everything I can about the FBI and the other law enforcement agencies under the jurisdiction of the subcommittee. I am also deeply committed to ensuring that Congress provide the proper—and necessary—oversight of the transformation of the bureau.

I, and the subcommittee staff—both majority and minority—have spent countless hours with Director Mueller and the leadership of the FBI over the last 3½ years. We have pushed the bureau, the Justice Department and the Bush Administration to do the very best job possible—and more.

As you will recall, it was the SSJC subcommittee that asked for the full House Appropriations Committee's Surveys and Investigations staff to study the failure of the bureau's Virtual Case Files program, including the FBI's contracting procedures and management procedures related to the computer system.

When Director Mueller began submitting his plans to reorganize the bureau in the spring of 2002, I wanted to be confident that the path being pursued was the correct one. Toward that end, I put together what I call the "FBI Transformation Task Force." Made up of staff from the Government Accountability Office, the National Academy of Public Administration, the Congressional Research Service, the FBI, the Justice Department and majority and minority staff of the House Appropriations Committee, the task force regularly reviews the bureau's progress.

We also have consulted with staff from both the 9/11 Commission and WMD Commission as well as staff from the Department of Justice's Office of the Inspector General.

In June of 2002, the subcommittee held the first of what have now become annual hearings to review the FBI's restructuring. Director Mueller testified at that first hearing and appeared again in 2003 and 2004. This year's hearing is slated for September.

These hearings are different from the annual budget hearings held each spring where agency heads come up to the Hill and layout their spending priorities. These hearings have focused solely on the transformation of the bureau. The assessments of task force members such as GAO's David Walker and NAPA's Dick Thornburgh—the attorney general under President George H. W. Bush—have been candid and often times pointed.

Not only has the task force served as a "review" board for the FBI, it has developed a number of proposals that ultimately have been incorporated into the annual spending bills that fund the bureau. I should note that the subcommittee has provided the bureau with a significant increase in funding, from \$3.2 billion in FY 2001 to \$5.2 billion in FY

2005, to help meet the new challenges it faces. That is an increase of 61 percent.

Attached to the copy of my remarks you have is a white paper that breakdown the FBI changes by categories—such as "Organizational Change," "Training," and "Inter-agency Counterterrorism Task Forces"—to help you better grasp the scope and breadth of these reforms. I won't go through every one of the reforms listed on the white paper, but I do want to highlight some, such as:

Creating a Directorate of Intelligence (Service-within-a-Service) to specifically focus on intelligence analysis;

Funding a portion of the National Counterterrorism Center to bring agencies from throughout the government to work together to combat terrorism;

Creating the Science and Technology Advisory Board made up of former senior-level intelligence and DOD staff to provide independent advice to the director on emerging issues;

Among the members of the advisory board: Arthur Money, former assistant secretary of defense for command, control, communications and intelligence and DOD's former chief information officer.

Craig Fields, former chairman of the Defense Science Board.

John Hamre, president of CSIS and former deputy secretary of defense.

Providing new personnel authorities and increased funding to attract and retain agents, analysts and support staff;

Mandating joint training between agents and analysts and with other members of the intelligence community;

Transferring more than 500 agents from working drug cases to terrorism;

Creating the College of Analytical Studies to train intelligence analysts;

Enhancing the FBI's capability to communicate classified information with the intelligence community and state and local law enforcement;

Increasing the number of translators by 79 percent, including a 269 percent increase in Arabic translators from the levels funded in fiscal year 2001;

Creating the University Education Program, the Sabbatical Program, and the Fellows Program to enhance opportunities for employees to receive advanced degrees, and

Changing the FBI's budget structure to match its new mission.

There are more reforms proposed in the FY 2006 bill, which the House approved on June 16.

Among them:

The creation of an associate deputy director for national security to oversee and coordinate the activities of the executive assistant director for counterterrorism and counterintelligence and the national security activities of the Directorate of Intelligence, as recommended by the WMD Commission and accepted by President Bush yesterday.

The FY 2006 bill also requires the U.S. attorney general to submit a report to the subcommittee on its actions to implement the recommendations of the WMD Commission.

I should note that in a recent speech before the First Circuit Judicial Conference, Judge Silberman, the co-chair of the WMD Commission, clearly advocated the need for the attorney general to exercise more authority over the FBI.

As former deputy attorney general himself, Judge Silberman told the conference "attorneys general in my view have exercised far too little management supervision over the bureau. I actually think the DNI's (Director of National Intelligence) influence will enable the attorney general to have greater visibility into the bureau's operations." I agree that the attorney general has to be se-

riously engaged in the transformation of the FBI.

In addition, the bill provides the FBI with additional resources to improve information technology oversight and program management and requires the DOJ inspector general to provide regular reports to the subcommittee on the FBI's progress in replacing its case management system.

I wanted to take this opportunity to point out what is happening at the FBI because sometimes the 'good' things are not considered news and are often overlooked. I think that once you look at the attached white paper you will agree that a great number of positive, forward-leaning steps are being taken at the FBI.

Yet, more still needs to be accomplished. Some other ideas that should be considered:

Creating a DARPA-like organization for the FBI.

Creating a Chief Operating Officer who would be responsible for overseeing the day-to-day management of the FBI, thereby freeing up the director and deputy director to focus on investigations and long-term strategic management issues.

This is one of the recommendations of the Science and Technology Advisory Board.

Pushing to expand the FBI's "bench" when it comes to information technology.

The Science and Technology Advisory Board believes the FBI is making progress but can go even further if it has the ability to go after the best and the brightest and provide them the same career opportunities as other branches in the bureau.

The FY 2006 House-passed bill provides a \$17 million increase for this, which is \$10 million above the request.

Change is not going to happen overnight nor will it be totally embraced by every agent in the field. It is going to take time. Unfortunately, time is not completely on our side. That is why the subcommittee pushes so hard and is why we continue to have these annual 'review' hearings.

I am committed to working to make the FBI better. This is all part of a process. It's long and it's involved. Strides have been made, but more still needs to be done. With the action of the subcommittee, the 9/11 Commission, the WMD Commission and the White House's recent decision to embrace nearly all of the recommendations of the WMD Commission, the key will be having the commitment to carry this out.

Thank you.

#### WHITE PAPER—FBI TRANSFORMATION SINCE 9/11

Since 9/11, the House Science-State-Justice-Commerce (SSJC) Appropriations subcommittee has worked with a number of groups and organizations, including the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA), the Government Accountability Office, the Congressional Research Service, the 9/11 Commission, the WMD Commission and the Justice Department's Office of the Inspector General, to review the FBI's plans to transform itself from an organization that solves crimes into one which prevents crimes.

Below is a listing of steps the SSJC has taken to assist in the FBI's transformation:

#### FUNDING

Provided the FBI with a 61 percent funding increase between FY 2001 and FY 2005.

FY 2001 funding: \$3.2 billion.

FY 2005 funding: \$5.2 billion.

FY 2006 funding (House-passed): \$5.7 billion.

#### ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

Approved the transfer of more than 500 agents from drugs to terrorism.



Created the Directorate of Intelligence (Service-within-a-Service) to exclusively focus on intelligence.

The FY 2006 bill creates an associate deputy director for national security to oversee and coordinate the activities of the executive assistant director for counterterrorism and counterintelligence and the national security activities of the Directorate of Intelligence, as recommended by the WMD Commission and accepted by President Bush yesterday.

The FY 2006 bill requires the U.S. attorney general to submit a report to the subcommittee on its actions to implement the recommendations of WMD Commission.

Created the Science and Technology Advisory Board to provide independent advice to the director on emerging issues.

#### INTERAGENCY COUNTERTERRORISM TASK FORCES

The SSJC subcommittee approved and funds:

103 Joint Terrorism Task forces.  
National Joint Terrorism Task Force.  
Participation in the National Counterterrorism Center.  
Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force.  
Terrorist Screening Center.

#### TRAINING

Created an FBI training program at Northwestern's Kellogg School of Management.

Created the College of Analytical Studies to focus on analytical training.

Continued to fund training programs above the level requested.

FY 2005 funding: \$10 million above the budget request. (\$85 million)

FY 2006 funding (House-passed): \$10 million above the budget request. (\$102 million)

Fully funded requests to renovate Quantico, the FBI's training facility.

FY 2005 funding: \$21 million.

FY 2006 funding (House-passed): \$15 million.

The FY 2006 House-passed bill:

Directs the FBI to work with NAPA to improve training programs for first-line supervisors, mid-level managers and executives.

Directs the FBI to create a management succession plan.

Directs the FBI to ensure that analysts and agents train together and that the FBI conduct joint training sessions with other intelligence community agencies.

Directs the FBI to expand the University Education Program, the Sabbatical Program, the Fellows Program and the use of the Foreign Service Institute.

Directs the FBI to develop experienced FBI employees to teach analytical classes at the College of Analytical Studies instead of depending on contractors and personnel from other agencies.

#### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Directed the full House Appropriations Committee's Surveys and Investigations staff to study the FBI's failure to implement a new case management system.

Increased funding above the request to improve information technology management FY 2006 funding (House-passed): \$10 million above the budget request. (\$21 million)

Increased funding to improve access to information and information sharing.

FY 2005 funding: \$12 million. (\$13.5 million)

FY 2006 funding (House-passed): \$11 million above the budget request. (\$54 million)

Funded the bureau's new Integrated Data Warehouse project to data mine counterterrorism data to find terrorism connections.

Provided funding above the request for additional secure space to enhance the sharing of classified information within the intelligence community.

FY 2005 funding: \$20.5 above the budget request. (\$20.5 million)

FY 2006 funding: \$5 million above the budget request. (\$25.5 million)

The FY 2006 bill requires the inspector general to provide the subcommittee with regular updates on the status of the bureau's replacement case management system.

#### LANGUAGE TRANSLATION

Increased the number of translators by 79 percent, including a 269 percent increase in Arabic translators from the levels funded in fiscal year 2001.

Created the National Virtual Translation Center to work with other members of the intelligence community to address translation priorities.

#### RETENTION AND RECRUITMENT

Provided report language for retention and relocation bonuses, critical pay exemptions for intelligence staff (more than \$175,000 per year) authority to create an FBI Reserve Service and additional authority to waive mandatory retirements.

Provided funding to implement retention and recruitment programs.

FY 2005 funding: \$30 million above the budget request. (\$30 million)

FY 2006 funding (House-passed): \$5 million above the budget request. (\$35 million)

Directed the FBI to work with NAPA to ensure that new personnel authorities provided to attract and retain staff in FY 2005 are effectively utilized.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Recognized that analysts are required to perform too many administrative tasks and directed the FBI to focus its hiring efforts on filling vacant administrative and support staff. The FY 2006 bill provides \$5 million above the request for additional administrative staff.

#### HUMAN RESOURCES

The FY 2006 bill directs the FBI to establish an Office of Human Resources to be tasked with, at a minimum, (1) ensuring that employee rating systems match the FBI's priorities including intelligence and security; (2) ensuring the number of pay authorities and funding provided to attract and retain staff are used effectively; (3) developing leadership and succession planning programs, and (4) considering ways to give field offices more flexibility in hiring administrative staff.

### INTRODUCING A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEAR

#### HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a concurrent resolution in support of the goals and aspirations of the International Polar Year. The International Polar Year will allow scientist to create a benchmark for the Polar Regions and study this remote area of the world through all the seasons.

The International Polar Year (IPY), co-sponsored by the International Council of Science (ICSU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), will run from March of 2007 to March 2008. The IPY will afford an opportunity to engage the upcoming generation of scientists and focus public attention on the im-

portance of the Polar Regions and how much the cold ends of the sphere we all live on really do influence us.

I was recently in Norway and had the opportunity to talk about the significance of the IPY. The recognition of this important issue in all parts of the world further emphasizes why this resolution and issue is so important.

Mr. Speaker, this concurrent resolution lends Congress' support for the International Polar Year. Past worldwide initiatives have yielded unprecedented exploration and discoveries in many fields of research and fundamentally changed how science was conducted in the Polar Regions. Now, decades later, technological developments such as earth observation satellites, autonomous vehicles, and molecular biology techniques offer enormous opportunities for an unparalleled expansion of our understanding of these complex systems.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this concurrent resolution. Encouraging the studying the Polar Regions is crucial as it will lead to a greater understanding of how this area of the world affects the rest of the earth's ecosystem and in turn, human society. This concurrent resolution furthers that goal. That is why I look forward to working with my colleagues and moving this resolution forward.

#### TRIBUTE TO MITCH GEISLER

#### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of the Honorable Mitch Geisler of Marshall, MO.

Mr. Geisler served a long and distinguished career in law enforcement. He was Chief of Police, President of the Missouri Chiefs of Police Association, and attended the FBI Law Enforcement Institution, from which he graduated in 1957. After his many years of service in the area of law enforcement, Mr. Geisler began a career in finance. He worked 27 years for Wood and Huston Bank, where he retired as senior vice president.

Mr. Geisler then served as Mayor of Marshall for 12 years. During his term as Mayor, Mr. Geisler held an active role in the expansion of the Marshall Municipal Airport. He also worked with Marshall-Saline Development Corporation to attract businesses and industry to the Marshall area.

Mr. Geisler was very dedicated to the growth and development of his community. He was a 15-year member of the church board at St. Peter Catholic Church and the first president of the Mercy Academy School Board. Mr. Geisler was also a 50-year member of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association. This allowed him to fly with the Blue Angels Navy acrobatic and demonstration team.

Mr. Speaker, Mitch Geisler had a steadfast dedication to his family, church, community, and career. I know the members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family.



HONORING DR. JERRY MCAFEE  
UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM  
THE COLUMBUS PUBLIC SCHOOL  
SYSTEM

**HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with many others in Central Ohio in honoring Dr. Jerry McAfee, who is retiring after nearly four decades of service in the Columbus Public Schools.

As a proud product of the Columbus Public Schools myself and as one of his students, I can attest to the impact Jerry has had on so many lives. Obviously, I learned much from Jerry about music, which he taught with distinction for years. But the lessons he imparted about leadership and service, in word and deed, were far more valuable. They were a major influence in my decision to seek elective office, and they continue to guide me as I do my job in Congress today.

For me and for so many others, Jerry McAfee has been an inspiration. While his days as an educator and administrator in the Columbus Public Schools are coming to an end, I am certain he will continue to play an important role in our community for years to come.

INTRODUCING THE PAID FAMILY  
AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 2005

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Representative GEORGE MILLER to introduce the Paid Family and Medical Leave Act of 2005.

More than a decade ago, the momentous and highly successful Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) became law. With the FMLA, Congress required large companies to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid family and medical leave to its employees. And while no one will argue with FMLA's success, there remains room for improvement.

On July 1, 2004, California became one of five states to improve FMLA by providing 6 weeks of paid leave. A study found that by providing wages during periods of leave, the new program worked even better than the original. A higher percentage of workers returned to their jobs after taking paid leave, and businesses were having no trouble shifting the workload absent employees left behind.

Prudently, the Paid Family and Medical Leave Act introduced today builds on the successes of both FMLA and the California paid-leave program. This new bill provides workers nationwide with up to 55 percent of their wages for as long as 12 weeks. This leave can be used to care for a newborn or adopted child, disabled family members, or to take care of their own short-term disability.

Since unpaid leave has worked well to reduce worker turnover and improve workers productivity, there is every reason to believe that paid leave would improve the lives of families and increase the profits of companies further.

In addition, the Harvard School for Public Health reports that the education and health of children improves when their parents have paid sick leave and work flexibility. Of children whose math and reading scores are in the bottom 25 percent, more than half have parents who lack paid sick leave and work flexibility. These same children were more likely to suffer from sickness, infection, chronic illness and under-immunization.

A Canadian government study demonstrated that extended time off for parents with their newborn child is directly associated with the successful social and cognitive growth of the child.

I'm pleased to have worked closely with a wide range of worker and consumer organizations to develop this bill. The legislation is endorsed by the AFL-CIO, United Auto Workers, National Partnership for Women and Families, and others.

With continued rhetoric focusing on "family values," this bill gives Congress a concrete opportunity to strengthen both families and businesses.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Paid Family and Medical Leave Act, and look forward to enacting this bill to strengthen families, make businesses more competitive and create a stronger America for the future.

HONORING GILBERT ARENAS  
CASTILLO ON HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent of mine, Gilbert Arenas Castillo on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Like many immigrant-Americans, Mr. Castillo came to this country as a young adult seeking to fulfill his dream of a better life in a new land. His story is the classic immigrant tale of leaving the comforts of family and home behind in the adventurous and challenging pursuit of the American Dream.

In attaining his version of the American Dream, Mr. Castillo purchased a home and together with his devoted wife Delia Gutierrez Castillo raised a family of 6 children, 12 grandchildren, and 5 great grandchildren; became a United States citizen; exercised his civic duties including voting regularly; became a land lord; retired following a successful career; became a certified television technician; and recently earned his high school diploma—at the age of 79!

I can think of no better honor to salute Mr. Castillo's achievements on the occasion of his 80th birthday than to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the story of his life as he wrote it on the recent occasion of his high school graduation.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my best wishes to Mr. Castillo and his family on his 80th birthday, and I hold him up as a model example of the American Dream come true.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GILBERT CASTILLO

I was born in Mexico City, Mexico on July 18, 1925. I had a very difficult childhood. At the age of ten I began hearing stories about the United States of America, the land of promise. It was soon my dream to go to the

United States. I was told that there your dreams can be achieved.

In 1943, when I was 18 years old, I had the opportunity to come to the United States as a contract worker. I came to work in Texas at the Santa Fe Rail. I was one of many Mexican Immigrants working for the railroad. It was hard work laying rails down and the weather was unforgivable. It was either extremely cold or extremely hot but nonetheless I fell in love with this great country.. I was only able to work under contract for six months then I had to return to Mexico.

A few months later I signed another contract to come back to work in the U.S. I was working in the fields of Madera, California as a field hand or as we were referred to back then as a "bracero". I did this for six months.

For the next year and a half I worked in several different restaurants as a bus boy. Those jobs took me from Sacramento to San Francisco. They were very exciting times. I was happy to be living in the U.S.A.

In 1946 I returned to Mexico. I spent the next two years in Mexico dreaming of returning to this country. In 1948 I returned to the United States.

I was working in a restaurant in 1949 when I met a beautiful lady named Delia. We fell in love and got married. We spent 52 years together. Delia was a wonderful wife and mother. She was completely dedicated to the family. She passed away in December of 2001 and is greatly missed. We had a total of six children. Our eldest son Gilbert Jr. works for Southern California Edison, Evelyn our eldest daughter works for the County of San Bernardino County, and her husband David is a CPA for the City of Redlands. Our two other daughters Blanca Stella and Judith are both police officers as is my son-in-law Rudy. Our son Victor works for U.S. Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard and was a member of the 1992 Presidential Electoral College, and our youngest son Christopher works in the home construction industry.

In 1955 I started working for General Motors in South Gate California. I worked there for 28 years assembling automobiles. While I was working for G.M. I went to night school and received a certificate in electronics. It took me two years to complete that course, but at the end I was a certified television technician. On my spare time I repaired televisions, radios and stereos.

I became a U.S. citizen in 1976 and have exercised my voting power ever since. My wife Delia also became a citizen in 1995 and was also very proud to be an American.

In 2002 I decided to return to school and work towards attaining my high school diploma. Going back to school has been very beneficial for me. It has kept me busy, attending five days a week. It has kept my brain sharp and eager to learn more. It has also given me the opportunity to make new friends. In fact, I met a wonderful lady named Josephine. She is very special to me and we have become very close companions.

My goal is to continue my education. I would also like to learn a new trade. I'm looking in to a refrigeration course. I will be eighty years old in July of this year, and I still believe that you can achieve your dreams at any age. I love this country and the opportunities it has given me. With a little hard work and dedication you can accomplish anything in this great country no matter how old you are. I am proud to be an American. May God bless the United States of America.

HONORING DR. ROBERT  
SMOTHERMAN

**HON. RON LEWIS**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable individual from my home district. Dr. Robert Smotherman, school superintendent of the Bardstown Independent School System, is retiring this month, bringing his distinguished career as an educator to a close.

Before becoming Superintendent in 1983, Dr. Smotherman spent a nine year tenure as principal and assistant superintendent in the Kingsport, TN school system. He earlier taught in schools in Atlanta, Birmingham, and Nashville. During his 22 years as superintendent, Bardstown Independent Schools has been a catalyst for many Kentucky firsts including first in the state to create a private educational foundation to raise money for the school district; the first district to offer an educational program for all three and four year olds regardless of economics or special needs; the first district to mandate school uniforms; and the first district in Kentucky to move to a year round calendar at all schools. He has also been a tireless advocate, throughout his tenure, for effective Adult Education. The current program offers a wide range of educational opportunity and the GED program, producing over 150 graduates annually.

Dr. Smotherman has been a consistent recipient of academic and community honors including being named one of the "Top 100 Superintendents in America" by Executive Educator Magazine, the Kentucky Department of Education's "Good Apple" Award, the American Legion Award for Educational Excellence, and the Jenson Award from the National Association for Year Round Schools, recognizing his outstanding leadership in a movement that he helped to organize. Dr. Smotherman served on the NAYRE Board of Directors and was later elected President of the national organization, the first Kentuckian to hold that position. In 2003, Dr. Smotherman was named to the Bardstown-Nelson County "Hall of Fame."

I applaud Robert Smotherman's accomplishments in public education, an occupation of great responsibility and ever greater reward, motivating young people to recognize and develop their talents and abilities. On behalf of so many in the Bardstown area, I would like to express my profound appreciation for his service and inspiration to the countless men and women who have benefited from his generosity and vision.

It is my great privilege to recognize Robert Smotherman today, before the entire U.S. House of Representatives, for his many achievements as an educator. His unique dedication to the development and well-being of young people and the communities they now serve make him an outstanding citizen worthy of our collective honor and respect.

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS  
PROTECTION ACT

**HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 3135, the Private Property Protection Act.

On June 23, the Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 decision in *Kelo v. City of New London*, held that "economic development" can be a "public use" under the Fifth Amendment's Takings II Clause. In doing so, the Supreme Court allowed the government to take private property from one small homeowner and give it to a large corporation for a private research facility.

As the dissent in that case pointed out, under the majority's opinion, "Any property may now be taken for the benefit of another private party . . . [T]he government now has license to transfer property from those with fewer resources to those with more. The Founders cannot have intended this perverse result."

In 1795, a Supreme Court more in touch with the true meaning of the Constitution declared "possessing property, and having it protected, is one of the natural, inherent, and unalienable rights of man . . . No man would become a member of a community, in which he " could not enjoy the fruits of his honest labour and industry. The preservation of property then is a primary object of the social compact. . . ."

And Abraham Lincoln often spoke of how at the heart of the evil practice of slavery was a denial of property rights: "It is the same tyrannical principle," he said. "It is the same spirit that says, 'You work and toil and earn bread, and I'll eat it.'"

Sadly, the Supreme Court imposed such a tyranny on all Americans on June 23.

Today I am introducing the Private Property Rights Protection Act to restore the property rights of all Americans the Supreme Court took away last week. This legislation will prevent the Federal government from using economic development as a justification for taking privately owned property. It will also prohibit any State or municipality from doing the same thing whenever Federal funds would be involved with the project. Federal taxpayers should not be forced to contribute in any way to the abuse of government power.

The NAACP and the AARP have said, "The takings that result [from the Court's decision] will disproportionately affect and harm the economically disadvantaged and, in particular, racial and ethnic minorities and the elderly."

The American Farm Bureau Federation stated "each of our members is threatened by the decision . . . with the loss of productive farm and ranch land solely to allow someone else to put it to a different private use . . ."

And the representatives of religious organizations have stated that the Supreme Court's decision will "grant municipalities a special license to invade the autonomy of and take the property of religious institutions. Houses of worship and other religious institutions are, by their very nature, non-profit and almost universally tax-exempt. These fundamental characteristics of religious institutions render their property singularly vulnerable to being taken under the rationale approved by the [Supreme] court."

I ask all my colleagues to support this legislation, and to ensure that churches, homes, farms, and other private property cannot be bulldozed in abusive land grabs that redound to the sole benefit of other private individuals whose only claim to that land is that their greater wealth will increase tax revenues.

IN HONOR OF DR. EARL J.  
LENNARD

**HON. JIM DAVIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Dr. Earl J. Lennard, who after 41 years of service to Florida's schools, students and teachers, is retiring today from his position as Superintendent of Hillsborough County School District. In his nine years leading one of our nation's largest school districts, Earl loyally and skillfully shepherded Hillsborough schools through a time of unprecedented change.

When Earl graduated from the University of South Florida, he started teaching elementary school to save money to go to law school. Fortunately for us, Earl immediately fell in love with teaching and the opportunity it gave him to help kids. Always known for his strong rapport with students, Earl taught for 15 years before he moved into administration and rapidly ascended through the ranks, improving the school system as he progressed.

In 1996, after only six months as deputy superintendent for schools, Earl was promoted to superintendent. Most anyone would have been daunted by the challenges he faced—rapidly growing student populations with ever tightening budgets—but Earl went straight to work and soon became one of Florida's most respected superintendents.

During his tenure, Hillsborough schools gained nearly 49,000 students. Earl oversaw the design, construction and renovation of more than 60 schools, and thanks to these efforts, double sessions were eliminated and the number of portable classrooms was cut in half.

Earl is a tireless advocate for our schools, and even in the face of political pressures, he always had the courage to openly and honestly speak out for students and teachers. Those who had the privilege to work with him know him to be loyal, kind and always friendly. I consider it an honor to call Earl my friend and I have always appreciated his thoughtful counsel on education issues as I have served in the Florida Legislature and in Congress.

On behalf of the Tampa Bay community, I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to Earl for his lifetime of service and wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JOHN LEWIS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast rollcall votes 336 and 344 on June 29, 2005. I had planned to be present for most of these votes and had planned my flight

according, but because of the Capitol evacuation which postponed votes, I was unable to be present. I was required to be in the district the following morning to participate in the Base Realignment and Closure hearing and there was no other flight available. Had I been present I would have cast the following votes:

On rollcall 336, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall 337, I would have voted "no"; on rollcall 338, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall 339, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall 340, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall 341, I would have voted "no"; on rollcall 342, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall 343, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall 344, I would have voted "yes."

**INTRODUCTION OF 'KEVIN'S LAW':  
THE MEAT AND POULTRY  
PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND EN-  
FORCEMENT ACT**

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I'm proud to join my colleague Representative PHIL ENGLISH in introducing important bipartisan legislation, 'Kevin's Law': the Meat and Poultry Pathogen Reduction and Enforcement Act. This bipartisan bill will strengthen the ability of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to set and enforce food safety and sanitation standards for meat and poultry.

Kevin's Law is named in memory of 2½-year-old Kevin Kowalczyk, who died so tragically in 2001 after eating a hamburger contaminated with E. coli O157:H7. Kevin's untimely death was agonizing and brutal. No child, no person should experience the pain that Kevin did, and no family should have to bear witness to a loved one suffering in the way that Kevin did.

Sadly, Americans are far too vulnerable to fatal foodborne illnesses, especially children and the elderly. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that foodborne diseases cause roughly 76 million illnesses, 325,000 hospitalizations, and 5,000 deaths each year. The tragedy is that many of these illnesses can be prevented with better science standards and enforcement. Congress must do much more to ensure the safety of our nation's food supply.

In 2003, the National Academy of Sciences report Scientific Criteria to Ensure Safe Food recommended that Congress give regulatory agencies "the clear authority to establish and enforce compliance with science-based food safety criteria, including performance standards." This legislation is just what the doctor ordered. Kevin's Law addresses these recommendations and will help ensure that the government has the authority it needs to prevent contaminated meat and poultry from entering our food supply by:

Requiring the USDA to identify the pathogens that threaten human health (e.g. Salmonella, E. coli O157:H7, Listeria monocytogenes).

Requiring the USDA to establish performance standards to reduce the presence of these pathogens in meat and poultry.

Confirming that the USDA has the authority to enforce its own standards by shutting down

plants that continually breach basic health standards—authority that some processors have repeatedly challenged in court.

Passage of Kevin's Law would put into place major recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Advisory Committee for Microbiological Criteria for Foods, both of which have consistently supported greater federal enforcement of food safety standards.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the current 22 co-sponsors of Kevin's Law for their support of this bill, and I encourage all my colleagues to join me in helping to protect millions of other Americans from fatal foodborne illnesses by passing this legislation.

Finally, I thank Kevin's family for sharing their tragic story with the world, and especially Kevin's mother, Barbara Kowalczyk, and his grandmother, Pat Buck, for their continued important advocacy on behalf of increased safety standards for meat and poultry.

**HONORING COLONEL BRIAN C.  
KING**

**HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute United States Air Force Colonel Brian C. King upon his retirement. Colonel King has had a lifetime of dedication to serving and protecting the United States, reflected in his many honors with the Air Force.

Colonel King began his illustrious career in 1978, graduating from Central Washington University as a distinguished graduate of the Air Force ROTC. He began his service to America as an F-15 fighter pilot in New Mexico. He followed the call of duty all over the globe, including a tour in Iceland, one with NATO forces in Italy, and various postings around the country.

He served as Assistant Deputy Commander at Laughlin AFB in Texas and has been intimately involved in the education of student pilots in each of his assignments. He currently serves as the Commander of the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Detachment unit at Fort Sheridan, IL. Colonel King has been decorated with the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and Humanitarian Service Medal, among others. In short, Colonel King's distinguished career is reflected in the 23 major awards and decorations he has received.

Please join me in recognizing Colonel Brian C. King, who dedicated himself to protecting our country and educating America's future military leaders. I wish him and his family all the best in his retirement.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. RON LEWIS**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the House on Monday, June 20, 2005 so that I could testify before the BRAC Commission regional hearing in St. Louis, MO

on behalf of Ft. Knox, an Army installation in my district designated for significant realignment. Had I been present, I would have voted the following way: H. AMDT. 328, Claiming religious proselytizing at the Air Force Academy, no; H. AMDT. 330, Prohibiting funds for activities in Uzbekistan, no; H. AMDT. 331, Prohibiting military action against Syria, Iran, N. Korea without Congress authority, no; H. AMDT. 333, Prohibiting funds for carrying out sections of the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program Act, no; and H.R. 2863, On final passage of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2006, yea.

**IN RECOGNITION OF WILLIAM M.  
MORGAN, III**

**HON MIKE ROGERS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to William M. Morgan, III. Mr. Morgan has been a long time public servant to the Veterans of our great state and it is my honor to recognize his achievements today.

As a Veterans Service Officer from 1990 to 2002, Mr. Morgan provided assistance and counseling to veterans and their families across the state. He helped countless retirees obtain their benefits, and helped ensure our Nation made good on its promises to our heroes.

Mr. Morgan was later promoted to District Manager. He provided supervision and management of ten offices and fourteen employees and was known as a highly professional and dedicated leader.

Our Veterans deserve the very best treatment, Mr. Speaker, and it is because of the kindness and professionalism of public servants like William Morgan that many of our retirees of the Armed Forces enjoy lives of greater comfort and security.

Let us congratulate William Morgan, as well as his wife Pamela and his two daughters Whitney and Alexandria, on this important occasion, and thank him for his service to Alabama and to our Nation.

**IN HONOR OF DR. JIM SINCLAIR**

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Jim Sinclair, P.E., who is the first Vice President of the New Jersey Business and Industry Association and Executive Director of the New Jersey Policy Research Organization.

Dr. Sinclair is a dutiful public servant who has acted as Director of Redevelopment for the City of Trenton, Chairman of the New Jersey Housing Finance Authority, and Deputy Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, among other notable positions. His sense of civic duty, however, extends beyond the government. As a former Executive Assistant to the Commissioner of

the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, as a member of the Governor's Brownfield Taskforce, and as founder of the New Jersey Watershed Alliance, Dr. Sinclair has shown that his fervor for business does not come at the expense of a healthy environment. His efforts stand as a guiding example that a coexisting relationship between businesses and the environment can genuinely exist without adversely affecting either entity.

Mr. Speaker, I am truly pleased that the New Jersey Business and Industry Association and the New Jersey Policy Research Organization have chosen to elevate Dr. Jim Sinclair to such prestigious positions within their respective organizations. Therefore, I ask my fellow members of Congress to join me today in honoring and recognizing a man who rises up from among his peers and stands firm for the protection of our natural heritage.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast rollcall votes 241 and 242 on June 13, 2005 because I was attending to an unavoidable personal matter. I was also unable to cast rollcall votes 288 through 321 on June 21, 2005 through June 24, 2005 because I was attending to a family emergency. Had I been present I would have cast the following votes:

On rollcall No. 241, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 242, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 288, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 289, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 290, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 291, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 292, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 293, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 294, I would have voted no.

On rollcall No. 295, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 296, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 297, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 298, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 299, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 300, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 301, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 302, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 303, I would have voted no.

On rollcall No. 304, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 305, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 306, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 307, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 308, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 309, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 310, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 311, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 312, I would have voted no.

On rollcall No. 313, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 314, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 315, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 316, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 317, I would have voted no. On rollcall No. 318, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 319, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 320, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall No. 321, I would have voted no.

TWO PUERTO RICAN WOMEN NOMINATED FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

### HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am speaking today in strong support of the two Nobel Peace Prize candidates from Vieques, Puerto Rico. Nilda Medina Diaz and Maria Reinat Pumajero are members of the Woman's Alliance of Vieques, an organization committed to the fight against poverty, human rights violations, and international injustices that occur in over 150 countries around the world.

I would like to acknowledge Nilda Medina Diaz for her successful efforts for the demilitarization of Vieques. Nilda has also co-founded the Committee for the Rescue and Development of Vieques, which later led to the ending of the weapons training and military exercises that occurred on this U.S. Marine base prior to 2003, after 60 years of military usage. She also continues to play a large role in Puerto Rico's environmental clean up effort as a member of Restoration Advisory Board of Vieques.

In addition, I would also like to recognize Maria Reinat-Pumajero. She also played a large role in the closing of Vieques as a military base. In addition, her grassroots organizing of working class women against racism and sexism has led her to co-found the Institute for Latino Empowerment. As Maria saw the need to expand her efforts across a larger base, she collaborated with the People's Institute for Survival and Beyond, an organization that serves Caucasians and also people of color. In addition, Maria works closely with the East Asia-U.S.-Puerto Rico Women's Network against Militarism, in which she is both furthering her efforts to alleviate racial tensions, and uniting against a common cause in the United States and abroad.

I have had the opportunity to visit the Island of Vieques twice and have seen both the damage that multiple years of bombing have done to that island and the tremendous recreation and economic possibilities that lie ahead for the people of Vieques. As the original author of the base legislation, which led to the withdrawal of the U.S. Navy presence from Vieques, I know how important the advocacy of the Puerto Rican Community in Puerto Rico, on Vieques and on the mainland of the U.S.A. and in these Halls of Congress was to achieving our successful shared goal. Ms. Diaz and Ms. Pumajero are just two of the hundreds of committed community advocates, elected officials, and friends from throughout the world who worked hard and dedicated themselves to improving the future of Vieques and the Puerto Rican people.

The women mentioned above are two of 1,000 women nominated this year for the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize that have been engaged in creating better communities, alleviating poverty, and working for a common goal. Their efforts have reflected upon many of the Puerto Rican and Latino communities in my district as a source of power and hopefulness for the future.

I commend these women for their Nobel Peace Prize nominations, their commitment to empowering women across borders, and for their dedication to the closing of the Vieques Marine Base.

REMEMBERING ROGER R. WEIHER

### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 28, 2005, our community lost a great jurist, advocate and true friend with the passing of Roger R. Weiher. At 79 years young, he unexpectedly passed from this life.

An Army Air Corps veteran of World War II, Roger Weiher was raised in North Toledo and graduated from Woodward High School. He received undergraduate degrees from Western Michigan and John Carroll Universities, and earned his law degree back home at the University of Toledo. In addition to his law practice, Roger also served as Lucas County deputy clerk of courts and Ohio assistant attorney general. He began his judicial tenure with an appointment to Toledo Municipal Court in 1989 and was later elected to the position. Following a decade of service, Judge Weiher continued as a visiting judge even after retirement. His even-tempered, soft and patient nature made him a good judge and, as one of his colleagues noted, "He understood people. That's what made him so effective on that court." Expecting to remain active following mandatory retirement from visiting judge duties at age 80, Judge Weiher planned next month to begin training as a mediator. His wife explained, "He wasn't going to put his feet up."

Roger was not only a fine public servant and respected attorney, but together with his first wife Evelyn Weiher, with whom he raised their son Tommy, he was well known in the theatre world. Evelyn was an actress, director, and teacher in the theatre, and when they settled back in Toledo the two established a theatre company in the 1960s which staged productions in the former State Theatre. Later productions were staged at Adrian's Crosswell Opera House. Evelyn passed away following illness in 1983, yet Roger's passion for performing continued. Just last month he participated in his 49th consecutive Gridiron show, an annual event of the Toledo Junior Bar Association.

His wife Norma brought new joy into his life, and they were married in 1985. Always at his side, Norma was his true and faithful companion. She was with him even as he breathed his last from this life and entered into the next. We extend our heartfelt condolences to Norma, Thomas, stepdaughter Linda, brother Donald, and grandchildren. May the brightly burning light that was Roger Weiher in life remain in their hearts, giving them comfort for the journey ahead, and offering them peace in remembering the man who was husband, father, brother, grandpa, mentor, friend, and a man imbued with the spirit of justice borne of his faith and the rule of law.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for a series of rollcall votes occurring on the evening of June 29, 2005 and during the day on June 30, 2005. During this

time, I was on official business attending a regional hearing held by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission in Atlanta, Georgia, on behalf of the 118th Air Wing of the Tennessee Air National Guard.

Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: on rollcall No. 341, the King amendment to H.R. 3058, I would have voted "no"; on rollcall No. 342, the Herseth amendment to H.R. 3058, I would have voted "no"; on rollcall No. 343, the Hooley amendment to H.R. 3058, I would have voted "aye"; on rollcall No. 344, the Souder amendment to H.R. 3058, I would have voted "aye"; on rollcall No. 345, the Davis (FL) amendment to H.R. 3058, I would have voted "aye"; on rollcall No. 346, the Lee amendment to H.R. 3058, I would have voted "no"; on rollcall No. 347, the Sanders amendment to H.R. 3058, I would have voted "aye"; on rollcall No. 348, the Rangel amendment to H.R. 3058, I would have voted "aye"; on rollcall No. 349, the Souder amendment to H.R. 3058, I would have voted "aye"; on rollcall No. 350, the Garrett amendment to H.R. 3058, I would have voted "no"; on rollcall No. 351, the DeLauro amendment to H.R. 3058, I would have voted "aye."

#### HONORING THE SOLDIERS OF THE OHIO NATIONAL GUARD'S 1487TH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

**HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the soldiers of the Ohio National Guard's 1487th Transportation Company. I would also like to pay my respect to their families and their employers who remained strong and supportive during their absence.

The 1487th Transportation Company was mobilized in January 2004 and spent a year supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, providing truck transportation in the theatre of operation. The company logged over 230 missions, traveling over four million miles.

The Iron Camels earned eight Purple Heart Awards, ten Bronze Star Medals, two Meritorious Service Medals, five Bronze Star Medals with Valor Devices, forty-three Army Commendation Medals, twenty-three Army Achievement Medals, 121 Drive Badges, and twenty Mechanic Badges.

Although their friends, family, and community celebrated the company's return stateside earlier this year, the 1487th will be honored this Saturday, July 2, 2005 as Preble County celebrates "1487th Day." The residents of Preble County have organized "A Tribute to America and Her Veterans," and in addition to honoring our veterans from Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, Preble County will also be honoring veterans from World War II, the Korean War, the Cold War era, and Desert Storm.

Mr. Speaker, all of us here in Congress are grateful and humbled by the magnificent work our men and women in uniform have accomplished in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Southeast Asia. Their professionalism, dedication, and patriotism are shining examples of our American values, and we are grateful they stand between us and our enemies. The soldiers of

the 1487th Transportation Company performed outstanding service for our country, and I am grateful for their service and for their return.

I would also like to acknowledge the strength exhibited by the family and friends of our deployed soldiers, who have endured quiet moments of fear and uncertainty while they present a brave front to their loved ones who are separated from them by distance and danger. I am grateful husbands and wives, parents and children, fiancés, siblings, and friends are reunited to celebrate our Independence Day together.

In addition, I would like to acknowledge the employers in my district who bore the burden of their employees' absence without complaint and who supported their families with material support throughout the length of the 1487th's deployment.

To the 1487th, my message to you is simple and heartfelt: Thank you. Thank you for your service, your patriotism, and your professionalism. God bless you and your loved ones in your future endeavors.

#### STATEMENT ON THE LOSS OF SECOND LIEUTENANT MATTHEW S. COUTU

**HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I rise to recognize the loss of a brave soldier, in Iraq, 2LT Matthew Coutu, a great citizen who served his country with dignity and honor. I join his family and the people of Rhode Island in mourning this great loss.

On Monday, June 27, Lieutenant Coutu died in Baghdad, Iraq, when his unit was attacked by enemy small-arms fire while investigating a bombing. He was serving with the 64th Military Police Company, 720th Military Police Battalion, 89th Military Police Brigade, out of Fort Hood, Texas. The son of two native Rhode Islanders, Lieutenant Coutu grew up near Chicago and had a lifelong dream of joining the military. It was no surprise that he chose his college, the University of Maine, primarily for the strength of its ROTC program and the ability to be commissioned when he graduated. He was the top cadet in his graduating class, choosing to train with the military police at Fort Hood as soon as he was commissioned. Remembered by those close to him as a remarkable man and born leader, he planned to serve his country as a soldier in the Army or in federal law enforcement. He is survived by his mother, Donna Coutu-Freeland, his father, Michael Coutu, his brother Derek, and both of his grandmothers.

The loss of Lieutenant Coutu should make us pause and reflect upon the courage embodied by our men and women in uniform on a daily basis, as they work to protect freedom around the world. They chose to answer the call of duty to their nation without hesitation, dedicating themselves to the preservation of freedom, liberty and the security of others no matter the cost. We must remember those who have fallen not only as soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines, but as patriots who made the ultimate sacrifice for us. May we keep their

loved ones in our thoughts and prayers as they struggle to endure this difficult period and mourn the heroes America has lost.

We will continue to hope for the safe and speedy return of all of our troops serving around the world.

#### A TRIBUTE TO RICHARD P. CRONIN

**HON. JAMES A. LEACH**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor the accomplishments of Richard P. Cronin, a Specialist in Asian Affairs with the Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division of the Congressional Research Service. Dr. Cronin is retiring after 30 years at CRS and is beginning a new position at the Henry L. Stimson Center in Washington, DC. Over the past three decades, the Congress, and especially the Asia Pacific Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee, has benefitted from Dr. Cronin's expertise, analysis, insights, and timely responses on a wide variety of political, security, and economic issues.

Dr. Cronin's tenure spanned 15 Congresses and a succession of events in Asia that held important implications for U.S. interests. He was invited to testify before congressional committees and, in 1995, was seconded to the House Committee on International Relations. While there he not only facilitated a close working relationship between the Committee and CRS, but he worked on specific legislation and hearings that had far-reaching effects. He helped draft legislation that governed U.S. policy related to the North Korean nuclear program, was instrumental in forming legislative initiatives that sought to adjust the Pressler Amendment, and was the primary staff person responsible for hearings on South Asian security issues, the civil war in Sri Lanka, U.S. relations with South Korea, and U.S.-Japan security issues.

Dr. Cronin has diligently sought comprehensive approaches to international problems. His Ph.D. in history and South Asian Studies from Syracuse University along with his Bachelor's degree in economics provided the foundation for him to address issues using methods that were multi-disciplinary and far reaching. While at CRS, he provided expert advice and analysis to Congress on countries, such as India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, China, Iraq, and Somalia, and on the regions of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Northeast Asia. Whether the topic was security, intelligence, the military, economics, terrorism, or politics, Dr. Cronin could address it with authority.

Dr. Cronin also served as head of the Asia Section at CRS and where he supervised work for Congress on U.S. policy toward Asian countries. His supervision, guidance, and review of research projects contributed to the high quality of reports authored by other CRS analysts. He received numerous citations and special awards. In addition to his work for the Congress, Dr. Cronin taught courses at local universities and published extensively. He wrote a book, five chapters for other books,

and twelve professional journal articles. He has also been invited to speak at numerous foreign policy seminars, panels, and conferences in Washington and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has many dimensions. But no part of our body symbolizes professional analysis and the provision of non-partisan, academic perspective to public policy more than the Congressional Research Service. CRS enriches this institution; it adds a dimension of judgment that few outside the body understand. Dr. Cronin's career epitomizes why the Congressional Research Service has established the reputation it has and, on behalf of so many of my colleagues, I want to express my appreciation for his many contributions to the Congress and wish him well in his new position.

#### U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA—EXAMINING THE ADMINISTRATION'S CLAIMS

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, with the G-8 Summit and its Africa-centered agenda approaching, there has been much discussion in recent weeks about the scale of U.S. development assistance to Africa. I find it appropriate to bring to the attention of this body a June 27th report authored by Susan E. Rice of the Brookings Institution. The report entitled "U.S. Foreign Assistance to Africa: Claims vs. Reality", gives a fresh analysis of U.S. aid to Africa, and puts into question many of the assertions put forward by the administration.

In response to calls for increased Africa assistance, Bush has frequently stated that U.S. assistance to Africa has "tripled" under his administration to \$3.2 billion. However, according to the Brookings report, U.S.-Africa assistance has increased only 67 percent in nominal dollars, or 56 percent in real—inflation adjusted—dollar terms from the period 2000–2004 of which President Bush speaks. The report further points out that 53 percent of the 4 year assistance increase to Africa was in the form of emergency food aid rather than actual development assistance. When looking at development assistance exclusively—which excludes emergency food aid and security assistance—the 4-year increase is only 33 percent in real dollar terms.

It must be said that the Bush administration should be commended for its work to increase overall Africa assistance. In particular, HIV/AIDS programs in Africa have benefited from the administration's efforts. However, the closer examination given by the Brookings Institution shows that the scope and composition of U.S. assistance to Africa is somewhat overstated.

Emergency food aid—which has been given in large quantities by the Bush administration, and is a large portion of the administration's Africa assistance package—is extremely vital and saves lives during a short term crisis, but it does not really help a country to "develop". Real development relates to the areas of health, education, infrastructure, and trade and business promotion. In these areas, the report points out, the overall aid increase is fair, but not overly substantial.

This is important, because as the leaders of the G-8 have tried in recent months to find agreement on increased assistance to Africa, the Bush Administration has touted its Africa assistance track record and the existence of its Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) as reasons why it does not need to subscribe to Prime Minister Blair's development assistance recommendation.

The MCA in particular does not help President Bush's argument that the U.S. is doing enough for Africa. The MCA, which Bush introduced in 2002, was supposed to have provided \$10 billion in additional assistance to developing countries from 2003–2005 and five billion dollars a year starting in 2006.

However, the Republican-led Congress has only appropriated \$2.5 billion dollars total for the MCA over the past 2 years, and just 2 countries in Africa have received funding—Cape Verde and Madagascar at \$110 million each. Indeed, the majority of the MCA's expenditures so far have gone to simple administrative costs.

On a recent trip to the White House in early June, several African leaders lamented the slow pace of aid through the Millennium Challenge Account mechanism, and urged the President to do more to bring aid to African nations. So bad is the situation at the MCA, the agency's director suddenly resigned earlier this month.

With all that said, the Bush Administration must be more aggressive in bringing increased aid to the continent—just as vigorous as it was in spearheading the U.S. invasion and occupation of Iraq, which has cost America over \$200 billion and counting.

In the report, Ms. Rice argues that the U.S. should commit to increasing their overseas development assistance to 0.7 percent of GNP by 2015, as called for by Prime Minister Blair, and several longstanding United Nation agreements. The EU has recently agreed to meet the 0.7 percent assistance benchmark, with half of the increase going to Africa. Canada is also currently considering ways in which it can meet the goal, with its Parliament urging action on the matter.

Not only has the United States not committed to the 0.7 percent goal, but at 0.17 percent, it is currently second to last among industrialized nations in the percentage of GNP dedicated to development assistance. Some countries, such as Sweden and Holland, have long achieved the goal, and even surpassed it.

The United States now has the opportunity to rise to the challenge and rewrite history. We dedicated 2.5 percent of our GNP to fund the Marshall Plan, which helped to reconstruct Western Europe. Why then, can we not now dedicate 0.7 percent to help development the entire world, especially when we would have 10 years to meet the objective? In the short-term, the doubling of assistance to Africa that Blair is advocating would require only \$6 billion dollars a year on the part of the United States—or \$1 billion dollars more than what President Bush had planned under the Millennium Challenge Account after 2005.

I thank Ms. Rice and the Brookings Institution for their insightful report. It contributes to an increasing body of evidence that the Administration can do more to help Africa, and it will undoubtedly serve to embolden the chorus of individuals, organizations, and nations challenging the Administration to do its part to end the evil of global poverty.

#### *The Bush Administration Record*

The Bush Administration has significantly increased aid to Africa, but that increase falls far short of what the President has claimed. U.S. aid to Africa from FY 2000 (the last full budget year of the Clinton Administration) to FY2004 (the last completed fiscal year of the Bush Administration) has not "tripled" or even doubled. Rather, in real dollars, it has increased 56 percent (or 67 percent in nominal dollar terms). The majority of that increase consists of emergency food aid, rather than assistance for sustainable development of the sort Africa needs to achieve lasting poverty reduction.

President Bush has thus far rejected Blair's call to double aid to Africa, as well as the benchmark set by the OECD and signatories to the Monterey Consensus, which called on developed countries to devote 0.7 percent of their gross national income to overseas development assistance by 2015. In declining to commit to either of these targets, President Bush frequently states that his Administration has "tripled" U.S. assistance to Africa over the past four years to \$3.2 billion. On June 7, 2005, the President also announced that the U.S. will spend an additional \$674 million, which consists of previously appropriated emergency humanitarian food aid. The U.S. recently agreed with G-8 partners to cancel the multilateral debt owed by 18 Heavily Indebted Poor Countries, a positive step forward.

#### *The Challenge*

As G-8 member states prepare to meet from July 6th to 8th in Gleneagles, Scotland, they will have to confront the challenge posed by their host, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, to double aid to Africa to \$25 billion by 2015, preferably through the creation of an International Finance Facility. Part of a sweeping agenda set forth by Blair and his Commission for Africa to alleviate poverty and improve prospects for African security, democracy and sustainable development, this proposal includes scaled-up commitments by the G-8 to assist Africa with increased aid, trade opportunities, investment, debt relief as well as conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacekeeping capacity.

#### *What the U.S. Should Do and Why*

The Gleneagles Summit poses an historic opportunity for the United States to lead the international community in providing increased development and other assistance to Africa. The Bush Administration should join the UK, France, Italy and Germany and twelve other developed nations and commit to devote up to 0.7 percent of U.S. gross national income to overseas development assistance by 2015. This commitment would place the U.S. in the forefront of international efforts to alleviate global poverty.

Global poverty undermines U.S. national security by facilitating the emergence and spread of transnational security threats, including disease, environmental degradation, crime, narcotics flows, proliferation and terrorism. First, poverty substantially increases the risk of conflict, which in turn creates especially fertile breeding grounds for such threats. Second, poverty erodes weak states' capacity to prevent or contain transnational threats.

#### *Key Findings*

U.S. aid to Africa from FY 2000 to FY 2004, the period to which the President referred, has not "tripled" or even doubled. Rather, in real dollars, it has increased 56 percent (or 67 percent in nominal dollar terms).

An analysis of actual U.S. appropriations from FY 2000 (the last full budget year of the Clinton Administration) to FY 2004 (the last completed fiscal year of the Bush Administration) reveals a different reality about U.S.



aid to Africa than President Bush has maintained.

In nominal dollars, total United States aid to Sub-Saharan Africa increased from \$2.034 billion in FY 2000 to \$3.399 billion in FY 2004.

In nominal dollars, of the \$1.365 billion overall increase, \$728.9 million, or 53 percent, consists of emergency food aid rather than overseas development assistance, which contributes to sustainable development. The remainder of the increase is comprised primarily of funding for the President's HIV/AIDS initiative (distributed between two accounts, Child Survival and Global Health) as well as emergency and post-conflict assistance to Liberia and Sudan.

Actual development assistance, excluding food aid and security assistance, increased only 33 percent from FY 2000 to FY 2004 in real dollar terms, or 43 percent in nominal dollars.

In nominal dollars, less than \$450 million of the increased foreign aid to Africa is official development assistance.

Official Development Assistance to Africa (aid programs directed at sustainable development) increased by 43 percent from FY 2000 to FY 2004. Of these programs (in nominal dollars):

Funding for the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund increased by 70 percent, primarily for HIV/AIDS.

Development Assistance funding increased 1 percent over FY 2000.

Global Health and HIV/AIDS Initiative, which did not exist as a separate program in FY 2000, received \$263.8 million for Africa in FY 2004.

Peace Corps funding increased by 19 percent.

African Development Bank funding increased by 24 percent.

African Development Foundation funding increased by 31 percent.

African Development Fund decreased by 12 percent.

The newly-created Millennium Challenge Account did not exist in FY 2000, and its entire FY 2004 budget went towards administrative expenses rather than country programs.

The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries debt relief funding decreased by 32 percent.

The only programs that both existed in FY 2000 and more than doubled by FY 2004 were Foreign Military Financing, which increased by 109 percent, and emergency food aid (PL 480 Title II), which increased by 159 percent.

From FY 2000 to FY 2005 (estimated), U.S. aid to Africa will have increased by 78 percent in real dollar terms or 93 percent in nominal dollars—not quite a doubling, much less a “tripling” of aid. Of this increase, 50 percent consists of emergency food aid (PL 480 Title II).

Actual development assistance, excluding food aid and security assistance, will have increased an estimated 74 percent from FY 2000 to FY 2005 in real dollar terms, or 89 percent in nominal dollars.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE DOMINICAN DAY PARADE AND FESTIVAL OF THE BRONX

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to the sixteenth annual Dominican Day Parade and Festival of the Bronx which will take place Sunday, July 17, 2005. This famed event is

eagerly anticipated by the Dominican and Bronx communities each year. It is a wonderful celebration of the spirit and richness of Dominican culture.

Under the leadership of Felipe Febles and Rosa Ayala, the Bronx Dominican Day Parade, Inc., (La Gran Parada Dominicana de El Bronx) has grown into an important institution to increase the self awareness and pride of the Dominican people in order to promote economic development, education, cultural recognition, and advancement.

As the second largest Latino community in New York City, Dominicans have made invaluable contributions to the city, as well as to the entire nation. Although the highest concentration of Dominican people live in Washington Heights, a significant number have enriched the Bronx with their unique culture and spirit. The Dominican culture is one characterized by, among other things, diverse multiculturalism, strong family values, distinctive art, amazing music and unique cuisine. We are grateful that so many have chosen to make the Bronx home.

Mr. Speaker, the roots of Dominican New Yorkers lie in a country with a fascinating history and arresting beauty. The Dominican Republic is the home of a number of people from various heritages. As a result, the culture is charged with strong Taino, African, and European influences. One visit to the Dominican Republic will put to rest any questions one might have as to why Dominicans in America retain such a strong sense of pride in their homeland and never stop missing it.

The achievements and contributions made by Dominican-Americans and Dominican residents have spanned the realms of politics, science, the Armed Forces, literature, public service, and the arts, and undoubtedly make them an integral part of American society. The Dominican Day Parade and Festival of the Bronx is a great opportunity to celebrate the Dominican people's culture, history, and bright future.

I ask my colleagues to please join me in honoring the Dominican Day Parade and Festival of the Bronx.

#### HONORING JAIN CENTER OF ELMHURST, NY

**HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the opening of the Jain Center of America in Elmhurst, New York, a part of my Congressional district. As the Congressman of the second largest concentration of Indian Americans in the United States I am proud of the 55,000 South Asians I have the privilege of representing in the U.S. Congress.

This beautiful new temple was built to accommodate the currently growing population of practicing Jains in the New York area, which amounts to an estimated 1,300 people.

Perhaps most importantly this new temple consists of the 2 sects and the 4 sub-sects of Jainism, a reflection of the growing diversity in the Jain community. This will be the first time in America that all the different sects of Jainism will be able to practice in one place. Jainism is one of the oldest religions originating from India.

Jainism is based on the principle of ahimsa, non-violence in thought, feeling and action, an important tenet for any religion but heavily stressed in Jainism. Another foundation of Jainism is the belief in reincarnation; the goal of a Jain is to break free from the cycle of birth and re-birth and obtain enlightenment (moksha).

In Jainism there are 24 teachers, thirthankaras, who teach their followers the path to moksha (nirvana). In the temple the different idols represented are those of these teachers, who are not gods because they do not create or destroy. Jains believe that the universe is just here—there is no beginning or end. Although many people know little about Jainism, I believe its tenets, especially that of non-violence, should play a significant role in today's world. All of us, Christian, Jewish, Muslim, or any other religion can learn a great deal from Jainism. I commend the Jain community of New York for building this new temple and wish them the best of luck in whatever they do.

#### UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

**HON. HENRY E. BROWN, JR.**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago tomorrow President Theodore Roosevelt made the important decision to create the U.S. Forest Service. The agency was given a unique mission: to sustain healthy, diverse, and productive forests and grasslands for present and future generations.

Mr. Speaker, the Forest Service has come a long way in the past 100 years.

Forests like the Francis Marion National Forest in my district are valuable to the community and to environment. Currently, the U.S. Forest Service is responsible for 192 million acres of mountains, grasslands, rivers and wilderness resources that sustain 80 percent of the Nation's freshwater supply and hosts 214 million recreational visits each year.

Mr. Speaker, I also wanted to recognize Forestry and Forest Health Subcommittee Chairman WALDEN for his effort on behalf of our Nation's forests and for his continued efforts to implement President Bush's Healthy Forest Initiative.

To the Forest Service, I wish it a happy birthday and I hope that it has 100 more years of success in the future.

#### STATEMENT ON THE LOSS OF LANCE CORPORAL HOLLY ANN CHARETTE

**HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I rise to recognize the loss of a brave Marine in Iraq, Lance Corporal Holly Ann Charette, a Rhode Island citizen who served with dignity and honor. I join her family and the people of Rhode Island in mourning this great loss.



On Friday, June 23rd, Lance Corporal Charette died near Fallujah, Iraq, when her unit was attacked by a vehicle-borne explosive device. She was serving with Headquarters Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, out of Camp Lejeune, NC. Lance Corporal Charette grew up in Coventry, Rhode Island, and was an avid athlete who enjoyed competing as part of the field hockey team and cheerleading squad. She made the decision to enlist with the Marine Corps in 2002, desiring to serve her country after the attacks of September 11th. When her company completed training at Camp Lejeune, Lance Corporal Charette was deployed with them to Iraq in an administrative position, charged with handling the correspondence of her fellow Marines keeping touch with their friends and loved ones. She is survived by her mother, Regina Roberts, stepfather Ed Roberts, her father, Raymond Charette, three brothers and her fiancé.

The loss of Lance Corporal Charette gives us reason to reflect upon the courage demonstrated by our men and women in uniform on a daily basis, as they work to protect freedom around the world. They answered the call to duty without reservation, accepting the obligation of preserving freedom, liberty and the security of others no matter the danger. We must remember those who have fallen not only as marines, soldiers, sailors and airmen, but as patriots who made the ultimate sacrifice for us. May we keep their loved ones in our thoughts and prayers as they struggle to endure this difficult period and mourn the heroes America has lost.

We will continue to hope for the safe and speedy return of all of our troops serving throughout the world.

#### THE INTRODUCTION OF THE LEAD-FREE DRINKING WATER ACT OF 2005

### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the bill introduced today has been summoned by the District's lead water crisis. The national attention our crisis generated for the likely presence of lead in the water supply drew many jurisdictions to do their own investigations uncovering similar problems. When Senator JAMES JEFFORDS, Representative HENRY WAXMAN, and I looked at the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the Lead and Copper Rule, it was clear that even the revision of the Rule in 1991 did not meet standards that should have been adopted at that time. Our bill incorporates what we have learned from hearings on the D.C. water crisis this year and from the state of the current science. This bill would lay to rest well-placed anxiety about lead in the drinking water here and nationwide.

The District of Columbia has provided us with a virtual case study in why the Act must be revised. Here are some of the most important provisions taken from the D.C. experience: (1) Valid Testing. This bill eliminates the giant loophole that allowed the D.C. Water and Sewer Authority (WASA) to continue testing once it exceeded the 15 parts per billion (ppb) action level, in order to dilute its find-

ings, reduce the percentage of homes to less than 10 percent, and thus relieve WASA of the requirement to replace lead service lines. Instead, 10 percent of lead pipes must be replaced until all are eliminated. (2) Total Lead Service Line Replacement. Instead of replacing only publicly owned lead service lines, this bill requires total replacement, including the portion owned by the homeowner. Our hearings showed that partial replacement can actually increase the amount of lead in drinking water, because the new metal, such as brass or copper, can interact with the remaining lead pipe and accelerate: lead leaching into the drinking water. (3) Individual Notice From Detection to Correction. Instead of allowing public notices to be delayed or buried, using generic language deep in a brochure or water bill, as WASA did, our bill requires notice to all customers, individually within 30 days of lead exceedance, stating the scope of testing, results and corrective actions. (4) Alternative Water Supply. Where excessive lead is found, the bill requires that certified water filters be provided to each residence, school and day care facility, a measure that was delayed in the District despite the danger to pregnant women and children under six. (5) Testing Water Treatment Chemicals. The Army Corps of Engineers switched chemicals at the Washington Aqueduct from chlorine to chloramines without conducting a corrosion control test. The evidence is that the new chemical is the likely cause of the spike in lead levels here, but only now are phosphates being tested to counter lead corrosion in the water supply. This bill requires water systems to have corrosion control plans within one year of switching chemical treatment or a finding of excessive lead in the water. (6) Lead Free Plumbing. "Lead free" in this bill is defined as 0.2 percent, the standard already used in Los Angeles, down from the current 8 percent. We heard testimony at our hearings that most brass and copper plumbing contains 8 percent lead. (7) Lead Testing In Schools. This bill requires the repair or replacement of school water coolers found to have excessive lead. Annual testing of water coolers in schools is also required.

The District of Columbia experience has opened the nation's eyes to lead in the water that millions of Americans may be drinking. Our bill will reduce the well-earned fears of residents here and across the country.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF MOBERLY, MISSOURI

### HON. KENNY C. HULSHOF

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, since its beginnings in Ancient Egypt and the first Olympic Games in Greece, boxing has evolved into a multifaceted sport and industry spanning the globe. Figures such as Jack Dempsey, Rocky Marciano and Muhammad Ali have captivated the American public and become icons in our sports culture.

Mr. Speaker, the City of Moberly, Missouri, located in my district, holds a unique place in boxing's rich history, and I rise today in recognition of that history.

There are few names that are as synonymous with boxing as Jack Dempsey, who rose

to greatness as a heavyweight prizefighter in the 1920s. After becoming the world heavyweight champion, Dempsey made an appearance in Moberly in 1922.

While training for bouts in 1917, Jack Dempsey approached Jacob Golomb, a small New York sporting goods retailer and manufacturer, and asked if he could make protective headgear for sparring. Golomb fulfilled that request and cemented his role in boxing, as his company, Everlast, would become the premier manufacturer of boxing gloves, equipment and apparel. When Dempsey won the heavyweight title, he sported Everlast gloves and shorts. Since then, the list of acclaimed fighters who have donned Everlast gear is too numerous to list here.

Although headquartered in New York City, Everlast's production facilities are today located in Moberly, Missouri. John Ratzenberger's *Made in America*, a TV show on the Travel Channel, recently produced a segment on the Everlast plant in Moberly. Ratzenberger visited the 300,000 square foot facility and learned how boxing gloves are made and a little about what it takes to be a fighter. If you have not seen this episode or the *Made in America* series, I would highly recommend it.

From hosting high-profile boxing events in the 1920's to making the gear that outfits today's champions, the city of Moberly is rightfully proud of its boxing heritage and the important role it plays in boxing today. For this reason, I rise to recognize Moberly's valuable contribution to the sport of boxing and to bring this to the attention of my colleagues.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE DOMINICAN DAY PARADE AND FESTIVAL OF THE BRONX

### HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to the sixteenth annual Dominican Day Parade and Festival of the Bronx which will take place Sunday, July 17, 2005. This famed event is eagerly anticipated by the Dominican and Bronx communities each year. It is a wonderful celebration of the spirit and richness of Dominican culture.

Under its founder and president, Felipe Febles, the Bronx Dominican Day Parade, Inc., (La Gran Parada Dominicana de El Bronx) has grown into an important institution to increase the self awareness and pride of the Dominican people in order to promote economic development, education, cultural recognition, and advancement.

As the second largest Latino community in New York City, Dominicans have made invaluable contributions to the city, as well as to the entire nation. Although the highest concentration of Dominican people live in Washington Heights, a significant number have enriched the Bronx with their unique culture and spirit. The Dominican culture is one characterized by, among other things, diverse multiculturalism, strong family values, distinctive art, amazing music and unique cuisine. We are grateful that so many have chosen to make the Bronx home.

Mr. Speaker, the roots of Dominican New Yorkers lie in a country with a fascinating history and arresting beauty. The Dominican Republic is the home of a number of people from various heritages. As a result, the culture is charged with strong Taino, African, and European influences. One visit to the Dominican Republic will put to rest any questions one might have as to why Dominicans in America retain such a strong sense of pride in their homeland and never stop missing it.

The achievements and contributions made by Dominican-Americans and Dominican residents have spanned the realms of politics, science, the Armed Forces, literature, public service, and the arts, and undoubtedly make them an integral part of American society. The Dominican Day Parade and Festival of the Bronx is a great opportunity to celebrate the Dominican people's culture, history, and bright future.

I ask my colleagues to please join me in honoring the Dominican Day Parade and Festival of the Bronx.

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HONORING THE TOWN OF  
AINSWORTH

**HON. MARK GREEN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize before this body the Town of Ainsworth as it celebrates its 100th Anniversary this year.

Named for a young immigrant from Dorchester, England, "Uncle Tom" Ainsworth, the Ainsworth name has long been a fixture of my district.

Uncle Tom Ainsworth and his brothers played a key role in the agricultural development of the area, which included tending dams on the Wolf River. His descendants over the years have held several leadership positions to help continue the pride Uncle Tom had for his new home.

Today, the Town of Ainsworth continues to hold tight to its agricultural roots with abundant natural resources and farming opportunities that keep its economy solid.

Mr. Speaker, though the official anniversary date was April 4, 2005, I would like to extend congratulations on the past 100 years of success as the Town of Ainsworth holds its centennial celebration on July 2. And I wish the town and its citizens the best of wishes in the next 100 years.

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100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
VILLAGE OF CURTIS

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a community in my district that is celebrating its 100th anniversary as a village. On Sunday, July 3, 2005, the residents of the village of Curtis, Michigan, will host a parade to honor their history that 100 years ago began with the establishment of a post office. The official Centennial Celebration will take place September 2nd through 4th.

Local historians have documented evidence of human civilization in the area dating back more than 13,000 years. Explanations suggest that native tribes moved with the gradual northern movement of the glaciers that sculpted the region and helped structure the forest and copper rich area, now known as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Excavation sites dating back as early as 3500 B.C., show evidence that seven spots were used to extract copper.

As time went on, Native American Indian tribes visited Curtis as a favorite camping site while early historical references indicate explorers traversed nearby waterways in search of resources and western passages from the 1600s to the late 1800s. However, settlement and population growth began in 1881 when the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railroad was built bringing lumber workers to the area. A township board was elected in 1887 to locally govern Portage Township with just over 150 people residing in its borders.

In 1905, the Manistique Railroad that ran from Grand Marais to Seney and Germfask was extended to Curtis and a post office was established. The first postmaster facilitating the operation was Mark Howard Miller. A sawmill started by Jesse Sherbrook later that year in Saw-wa-qua-to-beach on South Manistique Lake gave the town the resources they needed to establish itself.

What began as a town of roughly 75 people, Curtis and the surrounding township now make up approximately 1,000 residents. Through the years, this close knit community has thrived as the tourist, fishing and logging industries have flourished in the area. Nestled between the two beautiful, large, pristine Manistique Lakes, the people of Curtis have grown to be nothing short of a family. Many of the names of original settlers can still be found among the rosters of the 13 civic and fraternal organizations including the Lions, Fireworks Committee, Ladies Aid, The Fish Coop, and the Curtis Community Arts Council. Curtis's four churches, library, school, medical clinic, post office, bank and public housing facility make the town completely self-sufficient and an attraction for families and businesses looking to move into an All-American community.

The history of Curtis contains many interesting facts and figures as well as tales of its growth as an area inhabited for over 1,000 years by early mankind. As a small town tucked between waterways and engulfed in thick forests in the middle of Michigan's eastern Upper Peninsula, the people of Curtis were able to build their community with their own resources and based on their own value driven standards to create an amazing town. Mr. Speaker, I ask the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the village of Curtis and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century.

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MILITARY PERSONNEL FINANCIAL  
SERVICES PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. JIM DAVIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 28, 2005*

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the House passed H.R. 458, the

Military Personnel Financial Services Protection Act. This important piece of legislation prevents the sale of abusive insurance and investment products, such as contractual plans, to military personnel.

Contractual plans, which have all but disappeared from civilian markets, offer individuals the opportunity to invest small amounts of money on a regular basis over an extended period of time. Generally, these contractual plans require that investors make monthly installments for a period of 15 to 20 years and charge up front the commission that would be expected over the life of the contract. Because these plans require that commission fees be paid in the first few years of the contract, the investor's account is not fully credited during this period. Furthermore, investors who drop out of these plans before the designated end of the contract sacrifice all the prepaid commission and often find that the number of shares they own is considerably less than what they could have purchased directly.

A series of articles in the New York Times highlighted the abusive sale of these financial products to members of the Armed Services. While most financial service providers supply their military customers with honest and accurate information, some have engaged in unfair and deceptive practices in an effort to increase their own profits. The men and women who defend our country deserve better.

I supported H.R. 458 because it ensures that our troops are protected from the potentially abusive sales of certain financial products. By enacting new regulations and prohibiting the sale of mutual funds sold through contractual plans, H.R. 458 provides military personnel with the proper assurances they need to make informed financial decisions.

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THE IMMIGRANT VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2005:  
PROTECTING ALL BATTERED IMMIGRANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, today I'm introducing the Immigrant Victims of Violence Protection Act because there is a perverse incentive in U.S. law for immigrant women to stay with their abusive spouses in order to preserve their immigration status. My legislation will help immigrant women who need to leave their abusive spouses by preventing their deportation and providing them access to work permits and legal and social services.

Violence against women is a profound and extremely pervasive problem, striking across economic, cultural and ethnic backgrounds, and across all age groups. If we are to stop violence against women, all victims need protection and assistance without regard to their immigration status. Escaping domestic violence can be especially difficult for immigrant women and their children. The threat of deportation, cultural and language barriers, lack of a work permit and limited access to legal and social services may make immigrant victims of domestic violence more dependent on their abusive spouses.

That is why including the Immigrant Victims of Violence Protection Act as part of VAWA

reauthorization is essential. My legislation would help immigrant victims in my district and across the country escape from violent and abusive households. Battered immigrant women deserve an escape from abuse that protects their rights and keeps them united with their children.

Today this House has a chance to fight against violence against women and protect all immigrant victims of violence. I urge every Member in this House to join this fight.

#### INTRODUCTION STATEMENT PASSENGER SAFETY ACT

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, now is not the time to return to private airline screeners, now is the time to continue to focus on passenger safety.

Last November, airports were given the option to start the process to opt-out of having Transportation Security Administration (TSA) screeners in favor of hiring private screeners. Thankfully, no airport has opted out. If this is allowed to happen, it will be a step backwards in airline security.

TSA has only been in existence for a few years and has certainly suffered through some growing pains. Because of this, we should be focused on ensuring the success of TSA rather than adding the new challenge of privatization that could jeopardize their future and potentially endanger the security of airline passengers. That is why I am introducing the Passenger Safety Act which will repeal the opt-out language in the law that created the TSA. I urge my colleagues to support this important initiative to protect passenger safety.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL HIV TESTING DAY

**HON. DANNY K. DAVIS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, HIV testing is imperative. There is not much else to be said. This global epidemic has affected communities and families around the world. In Chicago, there are about 40,000 new cases each year. There are thousands of families struggling with this fact.

Nationally, nearly one million people are infected with HIV and nearly 30 percent are not aware of it. The highest rates of new infection are with women, especially the women of the African-American community. Sixty-seven percent of new cases are Black women, although women make up only 23 percent of new cases overall. This is a travesty.

We must also remember that this is a global issue that affects the lives of members of our international village. A recent ad campaign in Russia warns, "Close your eyes on HIV today and you might miss the people closest to you tomorrow." This warning, unfortunately, rings true in the lives of many people today. Globally, nearly 40 million men, women and children are infected with the virus that causes AIDS.

We in Congress have taken great legislative strides to fight this epidemic, but we are only 435 faces. It is up to the citizens of this great Nation and nations around the world to stand up and join the fight. This is why June 27th has been designated as National HIV Testing Day. Take advantage of it.

Some people say they don't have time. The fastest method of determining one's status is through rapid testing. It takes about 20 minutes. There are 1,440 minutes in a day. Clinics tend to be open for 8 hour days. If one person went to get tested every 20 minutes at one clinic on June 27th, then there would be 24 people that know their status. The number of United States registered hospitals totals 5,764. If one person went to get tested every 20 minutes at each of these hospitals, on June 27th, 138,336 people would know their status. Imagine if this were a global initiative. To the people who think that HIV testing is a long and time-consuming process, I say, we don't have time to waste.

Mr. Speaker, we don't have time to lose another life. We don't have time for silence or apathy. Tell a friend or family member. Remind them how urgent it is to grasp this moment. Take advantage of this day. Seize it. Get tested.

#### INTRODUCING ANSWER AFRICA'S CALL ACT

**HON. JIM McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, America has before it a rare opportunity of historic and humanitarian proportion. The opportunity is so great, and the outcome so important, that we cannot, we must not, we will not see this as a Democrat or Republican issue. When it comes to meeting the challenge to end poverty in Africa, there is only America united.

The President can assume command at the upcoming G-8 Summit in Scotland with bold steps to unite nations in this World of One War—defeating the global enemy of poverty—which starves, maims and kills tens of thousands, mercilessly and indiscriminately, in Africa every day.

Leaders of the Group of Eight industrialized countries will meet in Scotland to discuss making a long-term, multilateral commitment to fight poverty in sub Saharan Africa.

Let America today shine brighter than the torch on the Statue of Liberty. Let America unite mankind to save humankind. Let the President stand up and demand—not discuss—action.

Demand action, not because we are arrogant, but because we see the pain in Africa's faces and rush in compelled to act. Demand action, not because we are bullies, but because we are burdened by the grief of a billion people starving on one dollar a day. Demand action, not because we are the mightiest nation on earth but because the rivers of Africa flow with tears of sorrow over the dead and dying. And no amount of weaponry can stop the pain, only people can.

The President can unify the world to fight this just and noble war against disease, malnutrition, and economic injustice in sub Saharan Africa.

The richest nations on earth, which throughout history placed self interest ahead of Africa's interest cannot undo the past, but can make a bold commitment to the future. In one defining moment of courage and conviction, the President can unite the world to commit the financial and humanitarian resources that can begin to wipe out poverty in Africa.

Mr. Chairman, more and more African oil fuels the engines of our global economy. The industrialized nations have a long history of extracting Africa's natural resources to fulfill our desires. From bauxite to diamonds, and from copper to cocoa, the world has fed off the resources of Africa, even as Africans starved before our eyes.

While the world benefits from raw commodities found in Africa, nations, including the United States, have policies that keep Africans from adding value to these commodities that would benefit their continent and people. Rich nations benefit more from African materials than the Africans themselves do.

For far too long our farm and trade regimes have hindered African development and injured the African people in countless ways. We have made progress improving trade laws in recent years; we are negotiating at the World Trade Organization now for ways to reform our farm programs which currently distort trade and deny opportunities to African farmers struggling to compete in a global economy. We have difficult work ahead on farm reforms, and more to do to provide access to our markets for African farm products. Many of Africa's agricultural products still face steep, insurmountable and unacceptable tariffs.

But reducing tariffs and farm subsidies imposed by rich nations cannot begin to help Africa overcome the magnitude of its economic and humanitarian crisis. Investments in health and infrastructure are vitally necessary. We can help with these investments. And we can help in ways that improve outcomes for Africans.

I am talking about the immediate and critical need for money in the form of assistance and financial aid, and let me say something that may shock some of you. I agree with the Heritage Foundation—not exactly a Democratic organization—when it points to the mis-steps and mishaps of the past. But haven't we learned from those mistakes? Weren't many of those mistakes made within the context of Cold War politics with priorities different than those we seek today?

There were times when the best of intentions by nations, including America, ended up creating greed, not combating poverty. America has learned and so has the rest of the world. Today, there are organizations, systems and people above reproach. You need only look to the extraordinary work of the Gates Foundation in my District in Seattle to see what is possible and effective.

Today, the only thing standing in the way of action is inaction, and we can change that. The need has never been greater and the time is now for America to lead the world to Answer Africa's Call.

That is why, on behalf of Democrat Leaders today, introduce the Answer Africa's Call Act. The Act would create a five-year, \$6 billion annual revenue stream that would fund the International Finance Fund, or the IFF. The new money from this legislation would not be subject to annual appropriations and would not increase the national debt. This approach is

brand new and it gives the President and the United States the freedom, flexibility and ability to make good on the necessary long-term commitment to combat poverty in Africa.

This war cannot be won in a year and it cannot be held hostage to an annual budget process that may be blind to the ravages of hunger, deaf to the cries for help and immune from the scourge of disease.

Mr. Chairman, British Prime Minister Tony Blair's Commission on Africa proposed an agency to channel funds from the G-8 into programs proven effective at reducing poverty. The Commission's idea is a good one and a smart, multi-nation approach in Africa will pay huge dividends down the road.

The Answer Africa's Call Act recognizes America's role and responsibility, and accepts it by giving the President an arsenal of aid and humanitarian weapons to attack poverty in Africa as never before, once and for all.

Africa's poverty and economic desperation is the greatest tragedy of our time. By comparison, the world, and especially the United States, is wealthy on a scale never before been seen in human history.

We live in a world where new medicines and medical techniques have eradicated many diseases and ailments in rich countries, even as Africa weeps while some four million children under the age of five die each year, two-thirds of them from illnesses which can be treated or wiped out for almost nothing.

Malaria is the biggest single killer of Africa's children, and half those deaths could be avoided simply with access to diagnosis and drugs that cost about a \$1 per dose.

We live in a world where rich nations invested in successful research and development of drugs to combat and control one of the most devastating diseases ever seen, AIDS. Yet in Africa, where 25 million people are infected with AIDS, anti-retroviral drugs are not made generally available, meaning two million people will die of AIDS this year.

Mr. Chairman, we live in a world where rich nations spend a billion dollars a day subsidizing the unnecessary production of unwanted food, while in Africa a billion people starve trying to survive on a dollar a day. Hunger is responsible for more deaths in Africa than all the continent's infectious diseases put together.

Despite the rhetoric about how the United States has tripled aid for Africa, a Brookings Analysis shows that aid has roughly increased by only 50 percent since 2000. This is a good start, but we must do more. We contribute far less of our national income to foreign assistance than most developed nations. That is not meant as a slap against the President it is meant as a call to action. I am a medical doctor and bound by a sacred oath to act to save lives when I can.

The G-8 meeting provides President Bush an extraordinary opportunity to demonstrate our commitment and determination to reduce poverty in Africa. Next week he could make America proud by declaring our unwavering support for the recommendations of the Commission on Africa at the G-8 Summit.

Let America lead the world toward a common destiny: to end poverty across Africa. Let us act before another life is lost, before another child goes hungry, is born with HIV/AIDS, or is orphaned when parents die from hunger, disease or hopeless despair.

Let us walk together on a road that leads to Africa's destiny, a continent where people no

longer suffer and die from hunger and poverty. Let us resolve today to take the first of many steps, as one world, to end poverty in Africa, so that Africans may wake each day to a world where the sun shines on their hopes, dreams and future.

Surely, America's compassion can shine across Africa. Unquestionably, America can lead a global fight against poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. But we need the courage of our President. I implore him to act.

## BRAZIL TO SEIZE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL PATENTS

HON. TOM FEENEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. FEENEY. Mr. Speaker, in recent days, The New York Times and some of our colleagues have publicly encouraged and endorsed the government of Brazil to seize American pharmaceutical patents, citing an urgent need to accommodate a public health crisis in that country.

These arguments are false. American drug companies sell life-saving antiretroviral therapies at an almost 90 percent discount in Brazil; furthermore, Brazil's rate of HIV infection is almost the same as it is in the U.S.—well below 1 percent. Brazil appears to be manufacturing reasons to support its intent to develop a generic export capacity.

The World Trade Organization's 1994 Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS), in conjunction with the 2001 Doha Declaration, enables countries to temporarily suspend patents when there is a dire need and when those patents are precluding access to life-saving medicines.

In Brazil's case, there are serious concerns that it is willfully manipulating WTO rules for commercial gain. Consider the remarks by Brazil's health minister just this week in Geneva: "Brazil once again takes a new step forward in the struggle against AIDS . . . This stage may come to represent the first step for introducing a new phase in our local [antiretroviral] production. An additional target is to support our national manufacturing industry in this respect, as we are totally committed in maintaining high quality in the medicines available in the public health services."

The wholesale theft of American technology for another country's commercial gain was never the intent of the Doha Declaration or TRIPS. The United States should consider any and all retaliatory measures if Brazil proceeds with such blatant theft. The theft of these pharmaceutical patents will cost Americans billions of dollars and take away investment that could otherwise be spent on the development of new drugs ranging from epidemics to the common cold.

Please include the following editorials "Richman? Poorman? Beggarman? Thief? by James Pinkerton and Brazil Mulls Drug Patent Theft as an AIDS Antidote by Anastasia O'Grady.

[From the Tech Central Station, June 29, 2005]

RICHMAN? POORMAN? BEGGARMAN? THIEF?  
(By James Pinkerton)

Will the real Brazil please stand up? Is Brazil a poor country that needs more for-

eign aid from the United States—even involuntary aid? Or is it an increasingly rich and powerful country that can seize foreign markets for itself? Indeed, is it so powerful that that it doesn't need to play by the rules?

One source not to look to for answers is the Brazilian government itself, as we shall see.

To an outside observer, it's apparent that the Brazilians clearly want to have it all three ways: being needy when it suits them, being export-y as they are able, being greedy when they think they can get away with it—and if that last stance hurts the U.S. economy, too bad. It's a little complicated, and a little bewildering. And yet Uncle Sam's answer to the "Brazil Bewilderment" will help determine America's own wealth, and health, in the 21st Century.

Two recent items show the sharp divergence in perspectives on Brazil. The New York Times' editorial page sees Brazil as a destitute place. Which means, of course, that Brazil is a wonderful place—for the Times to preach some politically correct "compassion." Using somebody else's money, of course. In a June 23 editorial, the paper sided with Brazil in its long-running argument with American owners of Intellectual Property (IP); in this case, the fight is with the biotech industry.

The Times noted that "Brazil's free universal treatment program, an indispensable weapon against the AIDS epidemic, locks Brazil's government into buying lifelong daily medicines for 170,000 people, and that number is rising." And so, the Times continued, "Brazil has the right to make sure it can continue to meet this burden by getting medicines at the cheapest possible price." And the cheapest possible price can be arrived at, quite often, through simple theft: the violation of IP property rights.

In other words, the Times is so in love with government-run "universal" health care that it wants the U.S.—or, more precisely, U.S. Pharma companies—to finance such health care in other countries. It would be one thing if the Times simply editorialized in favor of America subsidizing the Brazilian social insurance system. That is, the president and the Congress could simply vote to transfer a few billion dollars a year to Brazil. But of course, no elected officials would ever vote for such an overt wealth-transfer, so the Times finds it expedient to endorse a covert wealth-transfer, in the form of IP ripoff.

And obviously the Times couldn't be expected to worry much about anything so bourgeois as the rights of American companies, and their shareholders and stakeholders. As the Times sneeringly put it, "Rightwing groups in the United States and pharmaceutical manufacturers are calling this theft, and several members of Congress have asked the United States trade representative to apply trade sanctions." And yet, the Times advised, "The American trade representative should make a public statement that the United States will not retaliate against Brazil for exercising its right to save lives."

In the paper's pro-Brazil policy, we see how p.c. solicitude for AIDS victims joins up with an all-purpose entitlement mentality—to create a ruinous prescription for American well-being, as well as a dire prospect for future medical innovation in a property-rights-wrecking environment.

But another Times newspaper has a far different take on Brazil, a country which, after all, boasts the 9th-largest economy in the world today. According to a June 22 article in The Financial Times that ran the same day, under the headline, "Brazil is yielding farms that can feed the world," Brazil is on its way to becoming "a pivotal nation in the future of world trade. Brazil is to agriculture

what India is to business offshoring and China to manufacturing: a powerhouse whose size and efficiency few competitors can match."

As the FT details, Brazil now enjoys the largest agricultural trade surplus in the world, and the country's balance of trade is helped enormously by IP theft, which often goes by the more polite name of "compulsory licensing." But by any name, it's still theft, and theft is "zero sum." So if Brazil has more, the U.S. has less. From Brazil's narrow point of view, it's easy to see the logic of its current course. In the words of Ken Adelman, former deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations, Brazil's "earnest commitment to premeditated theft of American assets should prompt the administration to stop considering Brazil a good partner and its president a great friend until they demonstrate a stronger commitment to the Rule of Law and free trade." That was on May 9. On June 24, in an important Wall Street Journal column entitled "Brazil Mulls Drug Patent Theft as an AIDS Antidote," Mary Anastasia O'Grady wrote, "The possible compulsory licensing of AIDS drugs is only part of Brazil's wider assault on intellectual property rights. While China and India are promising to firm up protections and sucking in capital investment, Brazil seems bent on joining the likes of Cuba, Iran and Venezuela."

Like IP itself, IP theft is a somewhat obscure topic, but across the board, from movies to music to software to pharmaceutical patents, such theft costs the United States some 750,000 jobs and \$200 billion a year annually. Which is to say, it's a lotta money. Indeed, one might ask how The New York Times would feel if, in some alternative universe, the key to treating AIDS patients was discovered to be the breaking of all the Times' copyrights and trademarks.

So which Brazil is it? Poverty-stricken victim? Hyper-aggressive trader? Or rogue-nation with a national strategy of IP-pirating? I posed that exact three-part question to Roberto Abdenur, Brazil's ambassador to the U.S., at a June 24 meeting at the Council of the Americas Society in Manhattan.

And here's what he said to me in response: "It is absolutely not true that Brazil would have a national strategy [of IP theft]. Keeping a perfectly straight face, he added, "Of IP there is something like a revolution taking place in Brazil; . . . we are taking very decisive actions on piracy. Brazil is deeply committed to enforcing TRIPs [trade-related intellectual property rights]."

Well, those were nice and reassuring words. But there was one small problem: they weren't true. That very afternoon, on June 24, came the news that Abdenur's bureaucratic buddies back in Brasilia had announced that the country would impose "compulsory licensing" on Abbott laboratories' anti-HIV drug Kaletra if the company didn't surrender the license first. Sorry, Mr. Ambassador, but your own government has made you into a liar.

The irony is that for all Brazil's enthusiasm for IP-mulcting, such a policy is not actually in the country's overall long-term best interest. That was a useful perspective supplied at the same June 24 Council of the Americas discussion by Donna Hrinak, the former U.S. ambassador to Brazil. She reminded the audience, which included Abdenur, that for Brazil, "the whole issue of IP goes from AIDS treatment to the guy who is selling a pirated CD to the grey market in computers." Which is to say, Brazil's IP-lawlessness is endemic.

Then she added, "I never understood Brazil's IP position. It goes against its own interest." That is, Brazil would ultimately gain more by working within the world IP

system, where rights are respected for the long-term benefit of all property holders. Continuing, Hrinak added, "Recife would be like Bangalore if Brazil would look to its own interest, and implement its own [IP] laws." Better to be supportive of a thriving indigenous high-tech industry, she was saying, than to merely be stealing technology from others.

From an American point of view, it's nice to know that some U.S. diplomats see the importance of IP, for the well-being of this country, and also for the well-being of the world property-rights system—which will make all countries better off if it's allowed to work. But so far, at least, there's not much evidence that Brazil is looking to anybody's ultimate well-being, not even its own. However, it does have The New York Times in its corner. Maybe Brazilians can feast on that.

[From the Wall Street Journal]

#### BRAZIL MULLS DRUG PATENT THEFT AS AN AIDS ANTIDOTE

(By Mary Anastasia O'Grady)

When the Bush administration offered Brazil \$40 million for its anti-AIDS program earlier this year, Brasilia turned it down on principle. The terms of the deal required the government to condemn the sexual exploitation of women—otherwise known as prostitution. Calling the U.S. demand "theological, fundamentalist and Shiite," Brazil rejected the offer.

Turning down a \$40 million contribution seems like a luxury that a developing country with an estimated HIV-infected population of 600,000 couldn't afford. But as it happens, Brazil has a back-up plan. It is moving to force foreign drug makers to surrender their patents on anti-AIDS drugs at a price dictated by Brasilia, a tiny fraction of the medicine's value.

Brazil's lower house passed legislation abridging AIDS drug patent rights earlier this month. The bill specifically names drugs produced by Abbott Laboratories, Gilead Science and Merck. It is not clear whether the Senate will pass the law or Brazilian President Luiz Inácio "Lula" da Silva will uphold it or exercise his veto. But steamrolling the rights of patent holders is something that Brazil has been threatening since 2001.

The possible compulsory licensing of AIDS drugs is only part of Brazil's wider assault on intellectual property rights. While China and India are promising to firm up protections and sucking in capital investment, Brazil seems bent on joining the likes of Cuba, Iran and Venezuela in cutting its own throat by destroying those rights.

The effort pits the short-run benefits of grabbing at little cost today's best medicines—claiming "humanitarian" motives—against the long-run damage to research and development that weakened property rights are sure to inflict. Such policy positions could devastate Brazil's stated hopes of attracting a thriving biotech industry.

Brazil posits that the WTO's Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) allows it to go after patents in a public health "crisis."

Yet more than half the drugs Brazil distributes through its anti-HIV/AIDS program can be copied legally. As to cutting-edge medicines that still have patent protection, Brazil receives sharp discounts from pharmaceutical companies, which try to recoup their research and development costs in wealthier countries like the U.S. To be sure, Brazil is not as rich as the U.S., but it's not among the poorest either, as evidenced by its space program and thriving aircraft industry.

One example of drug company generosity is the deal Merck has given Brazil on its anti-

retroviral drug Stocrin. According to Grey Warner, senior vice president for Latin America Human Health at the company, "Stocrin is sold to Brazil at the lowest price in the world outside of the least developed countries, such as sub-Saharan Africa, where we supply the product at no profit. In practical terms, this equates to a price that is about 90% lower than in the U.S., Canada and Western Europe." That seems like rather generous treatment of a large country well advanced toward industrialization.

Meanwhile, at the strategically critical World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva, Brazil is leading the charge to weaken intellectual property rights within the World Trade Organization. This week, a second session on "a development agenda" for the WIPO was underway. This meeting is a follow-up to the April WIPO session in which the "Group of Friends of Development," led by Brazil, spelled out its objection to intellectual property rights as traditionally defined. The 14 countries in this euphemistically titled alliance include such paragons of sound economic development policy as Iran, Cuba, Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and Sierra Leone.

In its April document the group stated that it wants to examine the implications of intellectual property rights protection, "rather than seek to approach this highly controversial issue as if it were governed by absolute truths, loosely under the one dimensional perspective of the private rights holders, ignoring the broader public interest."

That's clearly code language for socializing property rights, a view that has dominated Brazilian thought over most of the 20th century and produced the current squalor that so many Brazilians live in. Few people want to invest in a country where legalized theft is government policy.

Another egregious attempt to destroy intellectual property rights is the effort by a group of developing nations—again led by Brazil—to include a bizarre amendment to the 1992 United Nations Convention on Biodiversity, which has been ratified by 188 countries, ostensibly to protect nations' biological resources. The change would give nations the ability to sue for patent rights to a successful biotechnological innovation if they could prove that a plant molecule, animal molecule or some "traditional knowledge" originating in their country was used in the development of the product.

According to Timothy Wolfe and Ben Zycher, who studied the law for the Pacific Research Institute, this would be "analytically equivalent to a long-run tax on biotechnological and pharmaceutical research and development investment." Their PRI study estimates the effects of such a tax on 27 countries including Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Colombia. By the year 2025, the law "would reduce the biotechnological and pharmaceutical research and development capital stock by about \$144 billion (in year 2004 dollars), or almost 27 percent, for the 27 nations," Messrs. Wolfe and Zycher write. "This implies a loss of 150-200 new drugs."

As Mr. Zycher points out this is similar to price controls, which have of course wreaked havoc in economies wherever they have been applied. "You can erode property rights in the short term without much effect, but the long-run effects are far more serious," he said.

Brazil's actions, ostensibly designed to help people with a terrible disease, will retard economic development and handicap all efforts to improve human health standards. Ailing AIDS patients will need new pharmaceutical developments as the virus mutates and becomes resistant to today's wonder

drugs. But what company will volunteer to produce drugs that politicians demand free of charge? Job-seeking Brazilians who would benefit from foreign investment in biotech will have to move to India. Brazil will sink ever lower into underdevelopment. Maybe soon it will legitimately qualify for the same charity as poverty-stricken sub-Saharan Africa.

TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY,  
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-  
MENT, THE JUDICIARY, THE DIS-  
TRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND INDE-  
PENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIA-  
TIONS ACT, 2006

SPEECH OF

**HON. HILDA L. SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 29, 2005*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3058) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes:

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose cuts for the Community Development Block Grant program. CDBG has served communities for over 30 years as a resource to help cities, counties, Native American communities and states meet their community development, affordable housing and economic development needs.

The proposed cuts would hurt my district's economically disadvantaged residents, who are the main beneficiaries of CDBG funded services. CDBG has helped to revitalize these neighborhoods. In my district, CDBG funds have been used for social service programs such as afterschool recreational activities for at-risk youth, health care treatment, senior services, and job training. Additionally, cities use the funds for capital improvement projects, including the development and rehabilitation of community centers, homeless shelters, parks, and neighborhood improvements, such as lead paint removal and traffic safety improvements. Also, CDBG funded services improve the quality of life and infrastructure of Native American communities.

The CDBG program allows communities to identify their own local needs and strategies to address them. I strongly believe that it is one of the most effective federal programs. It not only helps communities, but strengthens our nation's economy as a whole.

The need for these funds has never been greater as rising housing prices complicate efforts to expand affordable housing and stimulate economic development. Without the proper funding for CDBG, we risk undermining the social and economic well-being of our communities. I urge my colleagues to vote for sufficient funding for community development that helps the underserved neighborhoods throughout the country.

CONGRATULATING THE FLORIDA  
CITY OF LAUDERHILL FOR RE-  
CEIVING THE NATIONAL CIVIC  
LEAGUE'S "ALL-AMERICA CITY"  
AWARD

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartfelt congratulations to the City of Lauderhill for its recent honor as one of the National Civic League's ten All-America Cities for the year of 2005. This award, which is presented every year to the ten cities that most represent civic excellence, is a true tribute to the great residents of the City of Lauderhill and the State of Florida. I am proud to stand before this body and honor this great Florida city, which I am so privileged to represent.

Each year, the National Civic League crowns its winners of the coveted All-America Cities Award—the Nation's longest running and most prestigious civic recognition program. The National Civic League is a leading proponent of citizen democracy. Founded in 1894 by government reformers such as Theodore Roosevelt, the National Civic League is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to building community and promoting political reform at the local level.

The All-America City award recognizes American cities for their civic excellence. The award honors communities, such as the City of Lauderhill, in which citizens, government, businesses and nonprofit organizations demonstrate successful resolution of critical community issues. Since 1949, more than 4,000 communities have competed and only 500 have been designated All-America Cities. The cities honored by the National Civic League highlight the successes of communities across America and serve as examples of how to work together to overcome obstacles and achieve tangible results.

In order to be named an All-America City, finalists must present three innovative community programs to a nine-person jury. These presentations addressed a wide range of social and community issues, including youth, education, poverty, affordable housing, race relations, and others.

The All-America City award has been called "a Nobel prize for constructive citizenship."

Mr. Speaker, no city exemplifies the idea of constructive citizenship more than the City of Lauderhill. Now in its fourth decade of progress, Lauderhill is meeting the challenges of the future through planned development with a focus on quality of life.

The City of Lauderhill was first incorporated in 1959 with approximately 100 residents. Lauderhill grew by nearly 30,000 residents between 1970 and 1980 and now encompasses over seven square miles with a population of over 50,000 people. The business community is as diverse as its residents, with citizens from virtually every Caribbean nation from Haiti to Jamaica and every place in between. Lauderhill recognizes that its residents and business owners are key assets of the community. We are blessed to have informed, active and concerned members working for the betterment of the City and its residents.

The City of Lauderhill is well known for its innovative efforts to improve the quality of life,

including health and social services programs, recreational activities and events for the appreciation of culture and the arts. Lauderhill puts a premium on improving human and social services through strategic planning, expanding existing resources and creative financing techniques.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Lauderhill, Florida have brought credit and honor not only to themselves and their city but also to the people and State of Florida. The City of Lauderhill is worthy of the praises of the people of Florida as well as the Members of the House of Representatives. It is a city truly worthy of emulation and worthy of the title All-America City.

THE CLARIFICATION OF FEDERAL  
EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION ACT

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation today to reaffirm that Federal employees are protected from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and to repudiate any assertion to the contrary.

At a time when our Federal employees are working tirelessly on behalf of the Nation, we should be doing our utmost to ensure that all are protected against discrimination. Unfortunately, the Bush administration appears to have abandoned a long-standing, bipartisan interpretation of the law which protects Federal employees from discrimination based on sexual orientation. I hope that Congress will act quickly to pass this legislation.

Until recently, the Bush administration followed a long-standing policy prohibiting job discrimination against gay Federal employees. However, Special Counsel Scott Bloch, head of the Office of Special Counsel, responsible for investigating workplace discrimination, testified that Federal workers are not protected against discrimination based on sexual orientation. This statement diverges from years of Federal policy that safeguards gay and lesbian employees.

The legislation being introduced today, the Clarification of Federal Employment Protection Act, would make clear the protection afforded by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, by explicitly making discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation a prohibited personnel practice under the act.

I commend my colleagues—Representatives CHRIS SHAYS, DANNY DAVIS, MARK FOLEY, BARNEY FRANK, JIM KOLBE, STENY HOYER, ELIOT ENGEL, TAMMY BALDWIN, CHRIS VAN HOLLEN, and Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON—for their leadership on this issue and look forward to working with them to obtain rapid approval of this bill in the House.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RUSSELL  
COUNTY WARRIORS

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Russell County



Warriors high school baseball team which recently won the Alabama High School Athletic Association Class 5A State Championship in Montgomery, Alabama.

The Warriors are a highly talented group of athletes that are currently ranked Number One in the USA Today and Baseball America standings. The team has had a nearly perfect season at 38-1, and has provided their school, their families, and our community so much to be proud of.

Let us all raise a cheer for the Warriors and congratulate them on their victory.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the House's attention on this day for these talented young Americans.

ANTONIO VILLARAIGOSA, MAYOR  
OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

**HON. HILDA L. SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an important historical event that will take place on Friday, July 1, 2005: the inauguration of the 41st mayor for the city of Los Angeles, Antonio Villaraigosa.

The first Latino mayor of Los Angeles since 1872, Antonio Villaraigosa will lead one of our Nation's most diversely populated cities. His understanding and compassion to address specific social issues will play a significant role as he secures constituent access to local government resources. Mayor Villaraigosa understands the importance of environmental protection, access to quality employment, equal educational opportunities and smart urban growth.

Mayor Villaraigosa is one of the most promising leaders of our country. I served with him in the California State Assembly. As Speaker of the Assembly, he helped to expand the Healthy Families program to provide health care access for all children. He also helped to pass one of largest park bonds in the State of California, which helped to identify areas in low-income communities to establish urban conservancies. As a result, my district was a proud recipient of one of the largest urban conservancies in California.

Mayor Villaraigosa is an individual who has successfully built bridges between the diverse racial and ethnic communities of Los Angeles. He promotes empowering people and our communities. As we move forward with this change in leadership, with a man who understands the importance of serving the people of Los Angeles, we can add a new chapter in our city's history.

He is a champion for working class families and someone I look forward to continuing to work with in the future. I extend the best wishes to Mayor Villaraigosa and his family.

CONGRATULATING THE FLORIDA  
CITY OF POMPAÑO BEACH FOR  
RECEIVING THE NATIONAL CIVIC  
LEAGUE'S "ALL-AMERICAN  
CITY" AWARD

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartfelt congratulations to the City of Pompano Beach for its recent honor as one of the National Civic League's ten All-America Cities for the year of 2005. This award, which is presented every year to the ten cities that most represent civic excellence, is a true tribute to the great residents of the City of Pompano Beach and the state of Florida. I am proud to stand before this body and honor this great Florida city, which I am so privileged to represent.

Each year, the National Civic League crowns its winners of the coveted All-America Cities Award—the nation's longest running and most prestigious civic recognition program. The National Civic League is a leading proponent of citizen democracy. Founded in 1894 by government reformers such as Theodore Roosevelt, the National Civic League is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to building community and promoting political reform at the local level.

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The All-America City award has been called "a Nobel prize for constructive citizenship."

Mr. Speaker, no city exemplifies the idea of constructive citizenship more than the City of Pompano Beach. From its humble beginnings as a small settlement on the shores of the Atlantic to its current size of over 25 square miles, Pompano Beach now boasts over 100,000 full time residents.

The City was at one point the southernmost railroad station of the famous Florida East Coast Railway. It was not until the railway was built that South Florida was finally linked to the rest of the Nation. The first train arrived in the small settlement of Pompano on February 22, 1896. At that time, the town consisted mainly of farmers and a handful of railway employees and professionals. Since then, the city has grown quickly, with farmland in the west and a peaceful beach town atmosphere in the east. These two areas merged successfully in 1947 to form the present day City of Pompano Beach.

The diverse population of Pompano Beach, with its thriving Black community, is its biggest asset. Pompano Beach combines the lifestyle of a quiet seaside community with the benefits of a major metropolitan area. Its high quality of living, as well as its commitment to improving the lives of its citizens, has led to a quickly growing population.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Pompano Beach, Florida have brought credit and honor not only to themselves and their city but also to the people and State of Florida. The City of Pompano Beach is worthy of the praises of the people of Florida as well as the Members of the House of Representatives. It is a city truly worthy of emulation and worthy of the title All-America City.

RECOGNITION OF DOUG STOLL

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of an educational role model, Doug Stoll.

On July 7, 2005, The Creative Coalition and The American Federation of Teachers will honor Mr. Stoll with a 2005 Spotlight Award for Teaching Excellence.

Mr. Stoll is a fifth-grade teacher at Canyon Charter School in Santa Monica, California. Canyon Charter was founded in 1894 and is the oldest elementary school in Los Angeles. It is a public school educating over 300 students in kindergarten through fifth grade.

When he accepts his award, Mr. Stoll will be accompanied by Lawrence O'Donnell, the father of one of his recent students, who is a political analyst, writer, and member of The Creative Coalition. I join Mr. O'Donnell in thanking Mr. Stoll for his commitment to the children at Canyon Charter School.

I congratulate Mr. Stoll on receiving this award and commend him for his enthusiasm and dedication. I would also like to extend my appreciation to both The Creative Coalition and The American Federation of Teachers for their support of our public schools.

RECOGNIZING FOURTH OF JULY

**HON. HILDA L. SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. On July 4, 1776, we won independence and democracy was born. We created a great Nation and established a hopeful vision of liberty and equality that endures today.

Independence Day is a joyous occasion for Americans as we take pride in our Nation's diversity and accomplishments. The United States is truly a diverse Nation made up of dynamic people. Every day thousands of people from all cultures come to this country seeking the promise of freedom, opportunity, and the American dream.

As we celebrate the Fourth of July let us express our gratitude to the brave servicemen



and women serving in Iraq and around the world. They should be commended for answering our Nation's call to duty. Their service exemplifies all that is great about our Nation: courage, honor, sacrifice, dedication, and distinction. They are preserving the democratic principles we treasure so dearly. Americans would not enjoy the many freedoms we have today had it not been for the honorable service of our U.S. veterans. We owe our troops a secure return home to a grateful Nation and a secure future.

Since the events of Sept. 11, 2001, the Federal Government, along with State and local officials, has taken numerous steps to ensure greater security for our Nation. It is crucial that we address any security concerns that may leave our country vulnerable to another terrorist attack. But while defending our country, we must not sacrifice the civil liberties that make our land unique. We must ensure greater security for our people and also be vigilant about our individual freedoms. We must strike the right balance in meeting this challenge.

On this Fourth of July, let us work together to create an America that remains the world's strongest force for peace, justice, and freedom.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION CONCERNING CHINA

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague from Connecticut, Mrs. JOHNSON, and I are introducing a concurrent resolution calling upon the Bush Administration to urge the Government of China to refrain from adopting new regulations that would make it nearly impossible for U.S. software companies to sell their products to the Chinese government. The resolution also calls upon the Administration to urge China to join the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Government Procurement, as China committed to do when it joined the WTO in 2001.

The regulations that China has proposed would require U.S. software companies to manufacture all of their products in China, register their copyrights first in China and perform at least 50 percent of their development in China. Perhaps the most disturbing aspect of the proposed rules is a requirement that American companies outsource a specific percentage of their work to China.

To be honest, I am amazed that China would propose these rules at a time when American companies already are facing significant impediments to doing business in China. Piracy rates of intellectual property—including software—in China remain as high as 90 percent. In addition, China continues to provide subsidies to its manufacturers, and manipulate its currency—despite calls from international institutions and governments around the world to stop this practice. These unfair trade barriers contributed to a record \$162 billion trade deficit with China in 2004. That deficit is on track to top \$170 billion this year.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Ambassador Portman, our U.S. Trade Representative, and

Commerce Secretary Gutierrez are scheduled to travel to Beijing on July 11, to meet with Chinese officials at the annual U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade. I urge Ambassador Portman and Secretary Gutierrez to press upon the Chinese that the proposed software procurement rules are unacceptable. Further, it must be made clear that the U.S. Congress is growing increasingly frustrated that China is not living up to the obligations that the country agreed upon when acceding to the WTO in 2001. As a supporter of the legislation granting Permanent Normal Trade Relations status to China, I am particularly disappointed by its failure to comply with its obligations.

One of the commitments China made in 2001 was to join the WTO Government Procurement Agreement "as soon as possible." Three years later, China has yet to begin the process of acceding to this agreement. Its participation in this agreement is essential, as the GPA requires countries to ensure that their procurement processes are transparent and do not unfairly discriminate between domestic and foreign companies.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

#### UPPER WHITE SALMON WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. DOC HASTINGS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 27, 2005*

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the Upper White Salmon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, H.R. 38, passed the House by a voice vote. I want to make clear where I stand on this issue.

The White Salmon River begins in the Cascade Mountains, fed by snowmelt from nearby Mt. Adams and the rains for which Western Washington is famous. The river makes its way south, winding through Skamania and Klickitat counties, until it meets the Columbia River in the heart of the Columbia River Gorge.

The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act made much of the lower river part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers program. At the same time, it directed the Forest Service to study the suitability of the upper river for designation as well. The legislation passed this week adds 20 miles of the Upper White Salmon River and Cascade Creek to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers program. This portion of the river is entirely within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and outside of the Fourth District of Washington, which I represent.

While I did not oppose the legislation the House passed earlier this week, I do want to make clear that I would have considerable concerns with any proposal to declare as Wild and Scenic any currently undesignated portions of the White Salmon River that flows through the district that I represent. The views of local county commissioners, elected officials and affected landowners would be of paramount interest to me should any such des-

ignation be suggested or proposed. This portion of the river does not run through Federal land, but through private property of economic importance to the landowners and local communities. The burden of Federal regulation is already very heavy on the area, and I have great reservations about actions that would make the load even more difficult to bear.

We have an obligation to protect the natural treasures of the Columbia Gorge while also protecting the livelihoods of those that make their homes there. I look forward to continuing to work closely with my colleagues from the Northwest to make sure we strike the right balance on such matters.

TRIBUTE TO MR. EDWARD H. KING

**HON. DANNY K. DAVIS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Edward H. King who today retired from the Walgreen's Company after 27 years of distinguished service. Mr. King joined Walgreens in 1978 after serving as chief legislative assistant to the late U.S. Senator Dewey Bartlett of Oklahoma. He also served as executive director of the Northern Oklahoma Development Association from 1973 to 1975.

Mr. King received his bachelor's degree in history in 1968 from the University of Tulsa and his J.D. in 1972 from the University of Tulsa School of Law. In his current position as director of government and community relations for the Walgreen Company he helped to increase the visibility of his company throughout the community.

Mr. King could be found championing causes like the One on One mentoring and tutoring program geared toward at risk children in Chicago. Since 1989 Walgreens has contributed more than 1.3 million to that effort. Additionally, I am pleased to have worked with Mr. King and Walgreens in a curfew awareness campaign aimed at getting young people off the street and in their homes. Through the leadership of Mr. King Walgreens has been actively engaged in supporting efforts to find a cure for HIV/AIDS and promoting awareness. The work of Walgreens has not only been domestic in nature.

Recently, I had the opportunity to work with Mr. King in assisting Walgreens donation of 200,000 eyeglasses to the following countries in Africa: Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda. Mr. King and the Walgreen Company understand the corporate responsibility role in giving back to improve communities in which they serve.

Mr. King is a man who has received numerous awards and honors. Perhaps the greatest reward is that found in his family and wife of 16 years Jo Ellen Thomson and his three children Aidan, Ming, and Ryland. Mr. King as you retire from Walgreens it is my hope that you will remain involved in community building—just at a different pace. Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues please join with me and the residents of the Seventh Congressional District in saluting Mr. Ed King for 27 outstanding years of service to the Walgreen Company.

HONORING COLONEL JOHN D. GUMBEL, USMC, ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

### HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the fine service of a good friend and outstanding American, Colonel John D. Gumbel, Commanding Officer of the Naval Air Depot located aboard Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, North Carolina.

A native of California, Colonel Gumbel received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from UCLA in 1977 and his Master of Science degree in Defense Systems Analysis from the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA in 1987. He is also a 1998 distinguished graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces with a Master of Science in National Resource Strategy and a graduate of the Program Managers Course at Defense Systems Management College, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Commissioned through Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC), Colonel Gumbel then followed The Basic School in Quantico, VA with Aviation Supply Officer training in Athens, GA. In April 1978, Colonel Gumbel transferred to the Western Pacific (WESTPAC) for a year where he worked as an aviation supply officer with Marine Air Groups 12 and 15 and as the embark officer for the 31st Marine Amphibious Unit. Colonel Gumbel next transferred to Pensacola for Naval Flight Officer training and was designated a Naval Flight Officer in March 1980. Following Electronic Warfare training at Mather Air Force Base and EA-6B training at Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA, Colonel Gumbel was designated an Electronic Countermeasures Officer (ECMO). He reported to Marine Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron 2 (VMAQ-2) in June 1981 where he served as an ECMO and a maintenance officer. He deployed twice to WESTPAC and aboard the USS *Saratoga* in the Mediterranean before transferring to the Naval Postgraduate School in 1985. He served his postgraduate payback tour as the Reserve Enlisted Manpower Analyst at Headquarters Marine Corps from 1987 to 1990. Following Aviation Maintenance Officer School and refresher training in the EA-6B, Colonel Gumbel reported to VMAQ-2 in January 1991 in Shaik Isa, Bahrain, for service during the Gulf War. He served as the maintenance officer for VMAQ-2 after their return to the U.S. and as the Executive Officer of VMAQ-2 (Det. X) and later as the Executive Officer of VMAQ-1 following VMAQ-2's split into VMAQ-1, 2, and 3 in June 1992. He deployed to WESTPAC with VMAQ-1.

Colonel Gumbel transferred to Naval Air Systems Command in June 1994, where he served as the EA-6B Class Desk until July 1997. He attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces during the 1997-98 class year and reported to the Joint Staff in June 1998. During his two-year joint tour, Colonel Gumbel worked in J-39, Information Operations, where he focused on Electronic Warfare and special access program issues. From June 2000 to June 2001, Colonel Gumbel was the Military Assistant to the Assistant Sec-

retary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition. In July 2001, Colonel Gumbel reported for duty to Naval Aviation Depot Cherry Point, NC.

Naval Air Depot Cherry Point is responsible for providing maintenance, engineering and logistics support on a variety of military aircraft, engines and components. Employing over 4,000 personnel, the facility is North Carolina's largest industrial employer east of 1-95 and is a valuable asset to our nation's military. In 2004, under his command, the depot rebuilt 462 engines for our Navy and Marine Corps helicopters that are currently relied upon to transport our troops in the global war on terror.

Colonel Gumbel's personal decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal Strike/Flight numeral 1, Navy-Marine Corps Commendation Medal, Joint Service Achievement Medal, and Navy-Marine Corps Achievement Medal.

Mr. Speaker, today marks the end of Colonel Gumbel's 27 year career in the United States Marine Corps, but although he no longer wears the uniform, he will forever be a Marine. I would like to wish Colonel John Gumbel the best success as he enters a new chapter in life and to thank not only him, but also his wife Stacy and their three children Evan, Andrew, and Cameron for their loyal service to this Nation.

SALUTING JUDGE GARY L. TAYLOR FOR HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE UPON HIS RETIREMENT AS A FEDERAL JUDGE IN ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

### HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Judge Gary L. Taylor, who is retiring today as a United States District Court judge after a remarkable 19-year judicial career.

Judge Taylor, an Orange County native, graduated from Santa Ana High School in 1956 before going on to earn both undergraduate and law degrees from the University of California-Los Angeles. Following law school, Judge Taylor served his country as a lawyer for the U.S. Army in Missouri before moving back to Orange County, where he enjoyed a tremendously successful 20-year career as a business litigator.

Judge Taylor was appointed as a Superior Court Judge by Governor George Deukmejian in 1986. Just 4 years later, President George H.W. Bush nominated Judge Taylor to fill a vacancy on the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. He was confirmed by the Senate without opposition before being sworn into office on October 1, 1990.

In his nearly 20 years on the bench, Judge Taylor has demonstrated the best qualities of a trial judge: he is a first-rate legal thinker who is fair-minded, courteous, and unfailingly ethical. He is uniformly respected by the parties and attorneys who appear before him. The president of the Federal Bar Association of Orange County has aptly called him "an outstanding jurist"—and to those of us in Orange County who know him as a friend, he is indeed that and more.

Having had the pleasure of knowing Judge Taylor for many years, I can attest to his quick, agile mind, his kind and generous manner, and his infectious enthusiasm. In the early 1990s, I worked closely with Judge Taylor to win congressional approval of a desperately needed federal courthouse in Orange County. Before the Ronald Reagan Federal Courthouse was built, Judge Taylor and the other Orange County federal judges were housed in trailers in Santa Ana, and the lack of adequate facilities in Orange County severely impeded the ability of the court to serve the taxpayers. Judge Taylor was a tireless advocate for building a federal courthouse in Orange County, and his hard work was instrumental in convincing the Congress to authorize construction of the world-class facility we now enjoy in Santa Ana.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all of the people of Orange County whom it is my privilege to represent, congratulations to Judge Gary L. Taylor on an exemplary judicial career and an unflinching commitment to public service and the welfare of his fellow citizens.

FREEDOM FOR HÉCTOR RAÚL VALLE HERNÁNDEZ

### HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about Héctor Raúl Valle Hernández, a political prisoner in totalitarian Cuba.

Mr. Valle Hernández is a pro-democracy leader, the vice president of the Confederation of Democratic Workers of Cuba and an activist in the Pro Human Rights Party. According to Amnesty International, on November 16, 2002, he was interrogated by Castor's thugs and told to stop his activities against the totalitarian regime. Despite the constant harassment, violence, and repression directed at him by the tyrant, Mr. Valle Hernández continued to advocate for human rights and democracy.

In March 2003, as part of Castro's condemnable crackdown on peaceful pro-democracy activists, he was arrested. In a sham trial, he was sentenced to 12 years in the totalitarian gulag.

Mr. Valle Hernández is currently languishing in the abhorrent gulag because of his belief in liberty for the Cuban people. According to Amnesty International, Mr. Valle Hernández' family has been harassed and his wife has been "summoned" for taking part in opposition activities. Let me be very clear, Mr. Valle Hernández is locked in a totalitarian dungeon that the U.S. State Department describes as, "harsh and life threatening." His wife and family are harassed and threatened, yet Mr. Valle Hernández and his family have not stopped demanding human rights, labor rights, and freedom for the people of Cuba.

Mr. Valle Hernández is a wonderful example of the heroism of the Cuban people. No matter how intense the repression, no matter how horrifically brutal the consequences of a dignified struggle for liberty, no matter how often their families are harassed and threatened, the totalitarian gulags are full of men and women

of all backgrounds and ages who represent the best of the Cuban nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is as inconceivable as it is unacceptable that, while the world stands by in silence and acquiescence, political prisoners are systematically tortured because of their belief in freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. My Colleagues, we must demand the immediate and unconditional release of Héctor Raúl Valle Hernández and every political prisoner in totalitarian Cuba.

RECOGNIZING THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF MR. DANIEL E. GOGGINS.

### HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an individual whose tireless dedication to service is continuing to impact the lives of countless Alabama schoolchildren. Over his thirty-four year teaching career, Mr. Danny Goggins came to embody the true nature of a selfless public servant.

His career began by teaching history at Helena Elementary, and he rapidly rose through the ranks to become a High School principal at the young age of thirty-one. The positive and lasting impression that he made on countless people is best known in the growing town of Calera, Alabama. For over two decades, Danny Goggins served as the Principal of Calera High School in Shelby County. In fact, it was not a rare occasion for him to have awarded diplomas to the parents of some of Calera High's most recent graduates.

Mr. Goggins' teaching philosophy was based on knowing that many of his students came from hard-working families not unlike the one he was raised in, and he felt that it was his responsibility to see that Calera's children had the same opportunity to learn as students in much wealthier schools. He accomplished this difficult task by continually hiring quality teachers and by maintaining a positive learning environment. Through his efforts, Calera High School consistently produced the most improved standardized testing scores in Shelby County, and also won several state championships in mathematics and boy's basketball along the way.

He was respected by both his students and teachers because they knew him to be a fair and impartial administrator who would address issues with common sense solutions. In fact, many of his former students often see him out and make it a point to say hello or remind him about the time they had to visit his office for one reason or another. In the end however, I believe the real reason people feel compelled to speak is because they remember him for treating them fairly and as an adult, regardless of who they were. It is Mr. Goggins belief that everyone has an equal chance at success if they behave with a positive attitude and demonstrate the character needed to succeed.

Prior to his retirement in the fall of 2004, Mr. Goggins' proudest moment as an educator came when he had the personal satisfaction of awarding a diploma to his youngest son, who graduated with top honors from Calera in 2003.

Today, Danny Goggins continues to educate younger generations by serving as the Scout

Master for Boy Scout Troop 548 in Alabaster, a post he has held since 1972. It has been my pleasure to recognize a distinguished Alabamian such as Mr. Goggins, who has asked for nothing in return for service to so many.

### DIETARY SUPPLEMENT ACCESS AND AWARENESS ACT (DSAA)

### HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, with the support of my colleagues, Rep. HENRY WAXMAN and Rep. JOHN DINGELL, I rise today to introduce the Dietary Supplement Access and Awareness Act of 2005.

This legislation presents a balanced and reasonable approach to improving the safety of dietary supplements while making sure that consumers continue to have access to them.

According to a report by the National Center for Health Statistics released last year, approximately 62% of adults use some form of alternative therapy, including herbal remedies and dietary supplements. Dietary supplement sales in the U.S. alone are \$19.8 billion. This popularity, however, alarms consumer health advocates. Current law does not require dietary supplements to prove their efficacy or safety, leaving consumers vulnerable to unexpected side-effects and other health risks.

The dilemma we face today is due to Congressional action in the early 1990s. In 1994, Congress passed the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA). Cited as the greatest removal of FDA jurisdiction in the history of the agency, this legislation deregulated the supplement industry. Instead of requiring manufacturers to prove that their products are safe, DSHEA required that FDA prove that the products are unsafe before it can take action against a potentially deadly product. Furthermore, under this law, manufacturers are not required to inform the FDA of any reported health problems associated with supplement use.

This means consumers and regulators may not have access to information regarding the side effects of these products. Former FDA director David Kessler wrote about DSHEA in the New England Journal of Medicine, explaining "Congress has put the FDA in the position of being able to act only after the fact and after substantial harm has already occurred."

The story of ephedra, a product that was pulled from the market only after thousands of reports of serious injuries including heart attack, stroke, and death, demonstrates that FDA does not have adequate authority to protect the public from unsafe supplements. In 2004, only after eight long years, and a Herculean effort to amass a mountain of evidence, the FDA banned the sale of ephedra products.

This past April, a ruling by a federal judge in Utah called into question the ban on ephedra citing insufficient evidence and the lack of authority to ban it without such proof. This ruling, made almost exactly one year after the FDA ban on ephedra, underscores the present difficulty with regulating dietary supplements.

Today with Rep. HENRY WAXMAN and Rep. JOHN DINGELL, I am proud to introduce the Dietary Supplement Access and Awareness Act.

This bill will address the gaps created by DSHEA through greater information exchange and accountability.

Our legislation contains commonsense provisions requiring dietary supplement manufacturers to provide the FDA with a list of their products and reports of all serious adverse events. These actions will alert the FDA to problematic dietary supplements and will give the FDA access to information it needs to take action more swiftly. If the FDA determines that a specific supplement may have serious health consequences, it can require the manufacturer to do a post-market surveillance study to ensure that the product is safe.

Our legislation engages manufacturers in determining the safety of dietary supplements. By providing their studies and other related data, manufacturers and the FDA would come together to make a comprehensive and fair decision for American consumers. It also clarifies the standard the FDA must meet in determining whether a dietary supplement poses an unreasonable risk to consumers. This bill allows the FDA to use data from clinical trials, adverse event reports and other relevant scientific information to reach an informed decision.

Our legislation gives the FDA the authority to prohibit sales of dietary supplements that may pose significant risk to minors. Many young athletes emulate the practices of their professional sport heroes, yet their developing bodies are much more susceptible to the effects of stimulants and steroid-like products such as "andro."

According to Bruce Silverglade from the Center for Science in the Public Interest, "the challenge for most consumers is to determine which supplements are beneficial and which are nothing more than 21st-century snake oil or even dangerous." That is why this legislation includes authorization of funds for physician and consumer education programs regarding adverse reactions.

Certainly, there are dietary supplements that offer benefits. Folic acid intake by women, for example, has been shown to reduce birth defects in unborn children and we are all familiar with the benefits of taking vitamin C and monitoring adequate calcium intake. Despite claims to the contrary, the Dietary Supplement Access and Awareness Act will not take away vitamins and minerals from consumers. In fact, my colleagues and I included language to specifically exempt them from this legislation. This provision should alleviate worries about the Codex Alimentarius and its guidelines for vitamin and minerals.

The FDA has its hands tied behind its back. Limited funding and manpower has left the FDA overextended and diluted its efforts to protect the public. The measures and education programs in this legislation will enable the FDA to gather solid data about the dangers some dietary supplements pose. With this information in hand, the FDA can make sensible, informed decisions and policies about dietary supplements. Consumers can have greater assurance than they currently do about the safety of the products on the market. We cannot continue to stand on the sidelines and let this serious public health threat go unchecked. The health and well being of our young people and loved ones are at risk.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Dietary Supplement Access and Awareness Act.

REINTRODUCTION OF ROCKY  
MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK WIL-  
DERNESS ACT

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 30, 2005*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am again introducing a bill to designate as wilderness most of the lands within the Rocky Mountain National Park, in Colorado.

This legislation will provide important protection and management direction for some truly remarkable country, adding well over 200,000 acres in the park to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The bill is essentially identical to one previously introduced by my predecessor, Representative David Skaggs, and one I introduced in the 107th and 108th Congresses. Those bills in turn were based on similar measures earlier proposed, including some by former Senator Bill Armstrong and others.

Over a number of years my predecessor and I have worked with the National Park Service and others to refine the boundaries of the areas proposed for wilderness designation and consulted closely with many interested parties in Colorado, including local officials and both the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District and the St. Vrain & Left Hand Ditch Water Conservancy District. These consultations provided the basis for many of the provisions of the bill I am introducing today, particularly regarding the status of existing water facilities.

Since I introduced the bill in the 108th Congress, the communities which surround this park have been considering this wilderness proposal.

The Town of Grand Lake, located west of the park, held a public meeting this month to gauge public opinion. Most of those speaking expressed support for the wilderness designation. Immediately following this public testimony, the Grand Lake Town Council voted unanimously to support wilderness designation, something that they have communicated to me and the other members of Colorado's Congressional delegation in a letter dated June 29, 2005.

This week the Town of Estes Park, located east of the Park, held a similar town meeting to gauge public support for the proposal. Again, the community members who spoke at this hearing strongly supported wilderness protection for the Park. My understanding is that because of that public support the Estes Park Town Council also expressed general support and has directed their staff to prepare a resolution of support for the wilderness proposal as reflected in the bill I am introducing today.

The only differences between this bill and previous versions are that the new bill has a different map reference and does not include an exact acreage number.

Omission of an acreage number reflects the fact that in their letter of support the Grand Lake Town Council requested that the wilderness boundary be adjusted to facilitate work to remove some materials in order to reduce and manage forest fire risks and to accommodate some other concerns. My intention is to work with the Council, the National Park Service, and other interested parties in order to develop a response to those requests—an out-

come that likely would require a change in the exact acreage figure.

Less important than the exact acreage is the fact that the new wilderness will cover some 94 percent of the park, including Longs Peaks and other major mountains along the Great Continental Divide, glacial cirques and snow fields, broad expanses of alpine tundra and wet meadows, old-growth forests, and hundreds of lakes and streams, all untrammelled by human structures or passage. Indeed, examples of all the natural ecosystems that make up the splendor of Rocky Mountain National Park are included in the wilderness that would be designated by this bill.

The features of these lands and waters that make Rocky Mountain National Park a true gem in our national parks system also make it an outstanding wilderness candidate.

The wilderness boundaries will assure continued access for use of existing roadways, buildings and developed areas, privately owned land, and areas where additional facilities and roadwork will improve park management and visitor services. In addition, specific provisions are included to assure that there will be no adverse effects on continued use of existing water facilities.

This bill is based on National Park Service recommendations, prepared more than 25 years ago and presented to Congress by President Richard Nixon. It seems to me that, in that time, there has been sufficient study, consideration, and refinement of those recommendations so that Congress can proceed with this legislation. I believe that this bill constitutes a fair and complete proposal, sufficiently providing for the legitimate needs of the public at large and all interested groups, and deserves to be enacted.

It took more than a decade before the Colorado delegation and the Congress were finally able, in 1993, to pass a statewide national forest wilderness bill. Since then, action has been completed on bills designating wilderness in the Spanish Peaks area of the San Isabel National Forest as well as in the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, the Gunnison Gorge, the Black Ridge portion of the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area, and the James Peak area of the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forests.

We now need to continue making progress regarding wilderness designations for deserving lands, including other public lands in our state that are managed by the Bureau of Land Management. And the time is ripe for finally resolving the status of the lands within Rocky Mountain National Park that are dealt with in the bill I am introducing today.

All Coloradans know that the question of possible impacts on water rights can be a primary point of contention in Congressional debates over designating wilderness areas. So, it's very important to understand that the question of water rights for Rocky Mountain National Park wilderness is entirely different from many considered before, and is far simpler.

To begin with, it has long been recognized under the laws of the United States and Colorado, including a decision of the Colorado Supreme Court, that Rocky Mountain National Park already has extensive federal reserved water rights arising from the creation of the national park itself.

This is not, so far as I have been able to find out, a controversial decision, because there is a widespread consensus that there

should be no new water projects developed within Rocky Mountain National Park. And, since the park sits astride the continental divide, there's no higher land around from which streams flow into the park, so there is no possibility of any upstream diversions. And it's important to emphasize that in any event water rights associated with wilderness would amount only to guarantees that water will continue to flow through and out of the park as it always has. This preserves the natural environment of the park, but it doesn't affect downstream water use.

The bottom line is that once water leaves the park, it will continue to be available for diversion and use under Colorado law regardless of whether or not lands within the park are designated as wilderness.

These legal and practical realities are reflected in my bill—as in my predecessor's—by inclusion of a finding that because the park already has these extensive reserved rights to water, there is no need for any additional reservation of such right, and an explicit disclaimer that the bill effects any such reservation.

Some may ask, why should we designate wilderness in a national park? Isn't park protection the same as wilderness, or at least as good? The answer is that the wilderness designation will give an important additional level of protection to most of the park.

Our national park system was created, in part, to recognize and preserve prime examples of outstanding landscape. At Rocky Mountain National Park in particular, good Park Service management over the past 83 years has kept most of the park in a natural condition. And all the lands that are covered by this bill are currently being managed, in essence, to protect their wilderness character. Formal wilderness designation will no longer leave this question to the discretion of the Park Service, but will make it clear that within the designated areas there will never be roads, visitor facilities, or other manmade features that interfere with the spectacular natural beauty and wildness of the mountains.

This kind of protection is especially important for a park like Rocky Mountain, which is relatively small by western standards. As nearby land development and alteration has accelerated in recent years, the pristine nature of the park's backcountry becomes an increasingly rare feature of Colorado's landscape.

Further, Rocky Mountain National Park's popularity demands definitive and permanent protection for wild areas against possible pressures for development within the park.

While only about one tenth the size of Yellowstone National Park, Rocky Mountain sees nearly the same number of visitors each year as does our first national park.

At the same time, designating these carefully selected portions of Rocky Mountain as wilderness will make other areas, now restricted under interim wilderness protection management, available for overdue improvements to park roads and visitor facilities.

So, Mr. Speaker, this bill will protect some of our nation's finest wild lands. It will protect existing rights. It will not limit any existing opportunity for new water development. And it will affirm our commitment in Colorado to preserving the very features that make our State such a remarkable place to live. So, I think the bill deserves prompt enactment.

For the information of our colleagues, I attach a fact sheet on this bill.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK  
WILDERNESS ACT

1. ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Rocky Mountain National Park, one of the nation's most visited parks, possesses some of the most pristine and striking alpine ecosystems and natural landscapes in the continental United States. This park straddles the Continental Divide along Colorado's northern Front Range. It contains high altitude lakes, herds of bighorn sheep and elk, glacial cirques and snow fields, broad expanses of alpine tundra, old-growth forests and thundering rivers. It also contains Longs Peak, one of Colorado's 54 fourteen thousand-foot peaks.

2. CONGRESSMAN UDALL'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN  
NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS BILL

The Udall bill would:

Designate about 94 percent of the lands within Rocky Mountain National Park as wilderness, including Longs Peak—the areas included are based on the recommendations prepared over 24 years ago by President Nixon with some revisions in boundaries to reflect acquisitions and other changes since that recommendation was submitted.

Designate about 1,000-acres as wilderness when non-conforming structures are removed.

Add non-federal inholdings within the wilderness boundaries to the wilderness if they are acquired by the United States.

The Udall bill would not:

Create a new federal reserved water right; instead, it includes a finding that the Park's existing federal reserved water rights, as decided by the Colorado courts, are sufficient.

Include certain lands in the Park as wilderness, including Trail Ridge and other roads used for motorized travel, water storage and conveyance structures, buildings, developed areas of the Park, and private inholdings.

3. EXISTING WATER FACILITIES

Boundaries for the wilderness areas are drawn to exclude: existing storage and conveyance structures, thereby assuring continued use of the Grand River Ditch and its right-of-way; the east and west portals of the Adams Tunnel and gauging stations of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project; Long Draw Reservoir; and lands owned by the St. Vrain & Left Hand Water Conservancy District, including Copeland Reservoir.

The bill includes provisions to make clear that its enactment will not impose new restrictions on already allowed activities for the operation, maintenance, repair, or reconstruction of the Adams Tunnel, which diverts water under Rocky Mountain National Park (including lands that would be designated by the bill), or other Colorado-Big Thompson Project facilities. Additional activities for these purposes will be allowed, subject to reasonable restrictions, should they be necessary to respond to emergencies.

UPON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE PASSAGE OF MR. ENGEL'S  
AMENDMENT TO COMBAT  
CHILD SLAVERY IN THE COCOA  
INDUSTRY

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to update you and our colleagues on the efforts to

combat the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa industry. In the United States, we spend approximately \$13 billion per year consuming over 3 billion pounds of chocolate. Most Americans are completely unaware that their chocolate is tainted with slave labor.

Four years ago, the House overwhelmingly passed an amendment I offered to the FY02 Agriculture Appropriations to provide funds to the FDA to label cocoa products as being made free of child slave labor. I had learned about this heinous situation from a series of articles run by Knight-Ridder. With ease, reporters were able to locate children working the fields of the Ivory Coast who had been trafficked in from Mali and Burkina Faso.

In an interview, one of these boys, Aly Diabate, told how he was sold into slavery when he was barely 4 feet tall. He said, "Some of the bags were taller than me. It took two people to put the bag on my head. And when you didn't hurry, you were beaten. The beatings were a part of my life. Anytime they loaded you with bags and you fell while carrying them, nobody helped you. Instead, they beat you and beat you until you picked it up again."

One of the farmers, Dote Coulibay, explained that if a boy tries to escape "If I let them go, I am losing money, because I spent money for them." Coulibay tells the boys "If you try to escape, I'll catch you and beat you."

I was so pleased and proud that my amendment passed, because I knew that it would lead to a great effort to end this horrible situation. I found a natural ally in my friend from Iowa, Senator TOM HARKIN, who has for many years championed the rights of children around the globe.

Working with Senator HARKIN, we engaged in discussions with the world's cocoa industry—always holding out the prospect of even stronger legislative language. Those negotiations led to an agreement that has become known as the Harkin-Engel Protocol. It is a voluntary agreement, signed by the leaders of the cocoa industry, including Hershey Food Corporation, Nestle, Mars, and Archer Daniels Midland Company.

Many called this an historic effort—an industry had agreed to take responsibility for the labor conditions on the farms, which they do not own.

The Protocol set out a series of deadlines—aggressive ones to be sure—that industry needed to meet to live up to its obligations. Industry met deadlines to reach out to and sign working agreements with NGOs who have expertise in this area. Industry created a foundation, called the International Cocoa Initiative, which is just now beginning its work to support social protection programs in West Africa.

However, the last deadline and most difficult will not be met. That deadline sought the development of credible, mutually acceptable, voluntary, industry-wide standards of public certification that cocoa beans and their derivative products have been grown and/or processed without any of the worst forms of child labor by July 1, 2005. However, this Friday an industry-wide child labor monitoring system will not be in place.

Industry has taken some positive steps to address the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa industry. These include the creation of the International Cocoa Initiative foundation, which is now beginning to form partnerships with NGOs to provide social protection pro-

grams in West Africa. They have also begun to educate farmers about the proper role of child labor through the "farmer field schools" that are run to help farmers produce a better crop.

Efforts have also been undertaken by the governments of the Ivory Coast and Ghana. The Ivory Coast is funding a small pilot child labor monitoring and protection program in Oume. Ghana has worked with the International Labor Organization and the West Africa Commercial Agriculture Program, WACAP, to Combat Hazardous and Exploitive Child Labor that identified more than 650 children working in the "worst forms of child labor." WACAP covered less than 10 percent of the cocoa growing regions of Ghana—thus, tens of thousands of children could be in danger.

Over the last four years, I and my partners in this effort have learned much. Most importantly, we learned that it is vital for there to be social protection programs in place when children are found in these terrible circumstances. If there is not, there is a strong possibility that the child will be trafficked into a different industry, such as domestic servitude or sexual slavery.

Last week, Senator HARKIN and I sat down with representatives of the cocoa industry. As a result of that meeting, I am comfortable that the industry is committed to moving forward even though I am disappointed that the original deadline was not met. Within the framework of the Protocol, I and my partners will work closely with industry to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. As we move beyond the original deadline, industry has assured me they will redouble their efforts to have a child labor monitoring system put in place and social protection programs as well. Industry has committed at least \$15 million toward covering 50 percent of the growing areas of West Africa by the end of 2008.

The sad fact is that this is an international problem involving millions of slaves today. The U.S. State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons estimates that 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders each year. They also estimate that as many as 15,000 people are trafficked into the United States. Thus, all the nations of the Earth continue to suffer this tragedy and we must all work together to see it finally put to an end.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I must report that we have made progress in combating the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa industry. However, we have much, much more to do.

IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN JEFFREY  
E. KLINE

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 2005

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Captain Jeffrey E. Kline, United States Navy, who retires this month after 26 years of uniformed service to our Nation's Navy. His career is highlighted by a blend of significant operational and academic achievement.

At the University of Missouri, Capt. Kline participated in the NROTC Program and was commissioned in 1979 upon graduation with

honors. He then attended Surface Warfare Officer School at Newport, RI. His first assignments were as Gunnery Officer and Navigator onboard the USS *Moosbrugger* from 1979 to 1981 and then on the USS *Ranger* as the Propulsion Officer until 1983. Upon completion of USMC Instructors School, Capt. Kline was a Naval Gunfire Instructor with the Land Force Training Command, Pacific, until 1986. He returned to Department Head School at Newport followed by another sea duty assignment as Combat Systems Officer onboard the USS *John L. Hall* from 1986 to 1988. This led directly to a billet as the Combat Systems and Operations Officer on the staff of Commander Destroyer Squadron *Three Two* through 1990. Captain Kline then continued his education at the Naval Postgraduate School, graduating with a Master's degree in Operations Research with distinction in 1992.

Upon graduation, Captain Kline served his first tour as a Commanding Officer onboard the USS *Aquila*. In 1993, he was assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Programs, Analysis and Evaluation as a Naval Forces Analyst, and was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work in 1996. Returning to academia, he graduated with distinction from the National War College at the National Defense University in 1997.

From 1997 to 1999, Captain Kline assumed his second operational command as the Commanding Officer of the USS *Cushing*. This was followed by a two-year tour as Deputy Operations Officer for the Commander, Sixth Fleet. For this work he received the Defense Meritorious Service Medal in 2001. Captain Kline completed his distinguished naval career as the Associate Dean and Chair of Warfare Innovation at the Naval Postgraduate School.

Captain Kline has been consistently recognized for his outstanding service throughout his naval career. In addition to the Legion of Merit and the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, he has been awarded two Meritorious Service medals, three Navy Commendation Medals, and two Navy Achievement Medals by various commands. His academic achievements in naval education earned him the 1992 CNO Excellence in Operations Research Award, the 1996 Naval War College Award for the best Geostrategic Context paper and two Northrop Grumman Awards of Excellence for Systems Engineering in 2003 and 2004 while at the Postgraduate School.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to applaud a person who has served his country with such distinction for so many years. I join with all his friends and family in honoring this talented man and his many achievements.

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EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE  
HOUSE REGARDING THE MAS-  
SACRE AT SREBRENICA IN JULY  
1995

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SPEECH OF

**HON. TRENT FRANKS**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 27, 2005*

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yes" on H. Res. 199 to recognize the horror suffered by those who lost their lives at Srebrenica and the loss to their families.

However, the resolution falls far short in that it does not recognize the horrors, tragedies,

and losses suffered by all sides. For example, for several years early in the conflict, the Serbian population of Srebrenica and scores of nearby villages were either killed or forced to flee because of Nasir Oric, a Bosnian Muslim warlord, according to UNPROFOR Commander General Phillip Morillon.

Nasir Oric also carried out many attacks on nearby villages and towns, including an attack at Kravica on Orthodox Christmas Eve. Reporter Joan Phillips commented in the South Slav Journal that by March 31, 1993, at least 1,200 Serbs had been killed and another 3,000 wounded by Oric's forces, adding "Today there are virtually no Serbs left in the entire Srebrenica municipality. Out of 9,300 Serbs who used to live there, less than 900 remain. Out of 11,500 Serbs who used to live in Bratunac municipality, more than 6,000 have fled. In the Srebrenica municipality, about 24 villages have been razed. The last major Serbian villages in the vicinity of Bratunac and Skelani were attacked and destroyed on January 7, 1993."

In the interest of justice and truth we must have a day of reckoning where we acknowledge that no one side was entirely at fault in the Balkan wars, and even evaluate where United States' policies exacerbated the tragedies suffered. For example, Operation Flash was an attack on the civilian Serb population of a U.N. Protected Area and was directly authorized by then-President Bill Clinton.

Likewise, it is my express belief that we should do more to achieve reconciliation and mutual trust between the ethnic groups in Bosnia-Herzegovina.